

JOURNAL *of the* **American Veterinary Medical Association**

Formerly AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW

(Original Official Organ U. S. Vet. Med. Assn.)

H. Preston Hoskins, Secretary-Editor, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

OSCAR V. BRUMLEY, President
Columbus, Ohio

M. JACOB, Treasurer
Knoxville, Tenn.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A. E. CAMERON, 1st District; E. P. ALTHOUSE, 2nd District
L. A. MERRILLAT, 3rd District; WILLIAM MOORE, 4th District
H. C. H. KERNKAMP, 5th District; I. E. NEWSOM, 6th District
W. A. SULLIVAN, 7th District; L. J. ALLEN, 8th District
H. W. JAKEMAN, Chairman, 9th District; F. A. ZIMMER, 10th District
CHAS. W. BOWER, Member-at-Large
OSCAR V. BRUMLEY, ex officio; H. D. BERGMAN, ex officio

The American Veterinary Medical Association is not responsible for views or statements published in the JOURNAL, outside of its own authorized actions. Reprints should be ordered in advance. Prices will be sent upon application.

Vol. XCI, N. S. Vol. 44

October, 1937

No. 4

PROCEEDINGS NUMBER

The proceedings of the Omaha convention constitute practically this entire issue of the JOURNAL. The transactions of the several general sessions of the Association as well as of the two sessions of the House of Representatives are presented in full. The publication of the proceedings of each annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association is one of the forms in which the veterinary history of America is recorded. As a matter of fact, a very large part of the veterinary history of this country for the past fifty years can be found in the published proceedings of the annual meetings of the A. V. M. A.

The first convention of which we have a printed report was the one held in Washington, D. C., in 1891. The proceedings of this meeting were not published until 1893. In that year, the Association published, in one volume, the proceedings of the meetings held in 1891 and 1892, a book of over 400 pages. The following year (1894), the proceedings of the 1893 meeting, held in Chicago, made their appearance. Then there was a gap of two years, caused by a financial stringency. The Association was unable to publish the proceedings of the 1894 and 1895 meetings.

Publication was resumed in 1897, when the report of the 1896 meeting appeared in print. Then there was an uninterrupted publication of the proceedings each year until 1913. That year marked the last appearance of the proceedings in book form. There was no A. V. M. A. convention in 1914, on account of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease that year. In 1915, the A. V. M. A. took over the *American Veterinary Review*, which became the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A. One of the principal reasons for acquiring the *Review* was to have a place for the publication of the proceedings of each annual meeting, as well as the scientific papers presented at these conventions.

This brief résumé of the history of publishing reports of our annual meetings may be of interest, particularly to those members who have joined the A. V. M. A. during comparatively recent years.

INVITATIONS FOR 1939

Invitations for the 1939 meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association should be placed on file with the Secretary before December 1, 1937, so that these may be considered by the A. V. M. A. Executive Board at the meeting which will be held early in December. This notice conforms with a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives at the meeting in Omaha. At that meeting it was decided that the 1938 convention of the A. V. M. A. would be held in New York City, and power was delegated to the Executive Board to select the meeting place for 1939 at the December, 1937, meeting of the Board. Any members who desire to extend invitations on behalf of their cities can secure further information by communicating with the Secretary.

DOCTOR SULLIVAN APPOINTED

The transfer of Dr. C. H. Hays from Pierre, South Dakota, to Lansing, Michigan, as Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector-in-Charge, created a vacancy on the American Veterinary Medical Association Executive Board for District 7 (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands). Acting under the authority of Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution, President Brumley has appointed Dr. W. A. Sullivan, of Cheyenne,

Wyoming, to fill the vacancy on the Board until a special election can be held to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Sullivan has been a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association since 1909. He is a graduate of the Mc-Killip Veterinary College, class of 1907, and has been in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry since May 1,



DR. W. A. SULLIVAN

1907. He was one of the organizers of the National Association of B. A. I. Employees, which in 1918 became the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians. He was Vice-President-at-Large of the latter organization for the years 1934 and 1935 and, at the annual meeting in the latter year, he was elected to the presidency.

NEW JERSEY ACCREDITED

On September 1, New Jersey was added to the list of states designated as modified accredited areas by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the 45th state to receive this official recognition.

New Jersey has some very large herds of cattle and the dairy industry is one of much importance to the people of that state. The degree of tuberculosis infection was much greater in New

Jersey than in many of the other states, so that it took about 19 years of systematic testing and retesting to get the disease under control.

Only three states remain to be accredited: California, New York and South Dakota. In view of the fact that only one county in New York remains to be cleaned up, the Empire State is expected to be placed on the accredited list in the very near future. California has 37 counties in the nonaccredited area and South Dakota has 17 counties in the same status.

State Board Examination

NEBRASKA BUREAU OF EXAMINING BOARDS. State House, Lincoln, Neb. November 18-19, 1937. Applications must be on file at the Bureau at least 15 days prior to date of examination. Mrs. Clark Perkins, Director, Bureau of Examining Boards, State House, Lincoln, Neb.

The Midwest Poultry Exposition will be held in the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, October 15-19. This event is to birddom what the International Live Stock Exposition is to the animal kingdom.

The National Horse Show will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, November 3-9.

Argentina exported 518,235 tons of meat during 1936.

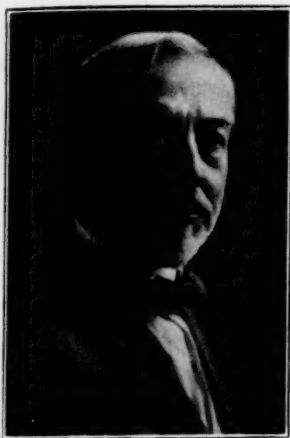
APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(See July, 1937, JOURNAL)

FIRST LISTING

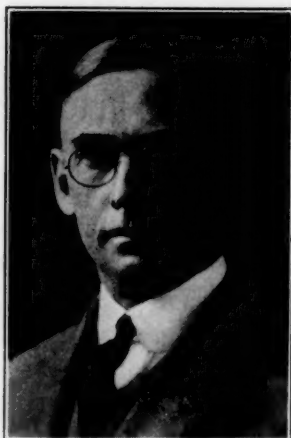
- ANDERSON, EVERETT T. Box 776, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
D. V. M., Iowa State College, 1937
Vouchers: Chas. Murray and C. H. Covault.
- ANDERSON, ROBERT J., JR. 503 U. S. Court House, Fort Worth, Texas
D. V. M., Texas A. & M. College, 1935
Vouchers: Matthew E. Gleason and Chas. W. Neal.
- CRAWFORD, LT. EDWIN M. Fort Snelling, Minn.
B. A., University of Richmond, 1929
D. V. M., Kansas State College, 1937
Vouchers: Lt. L. W. Hibbs and Maj. J. G. Fuller.
- CYROG, ROBERT J. Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
B. V. Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1937
Vouchers: O. Norling-Christensen and G. S. Elwood.

Meet—



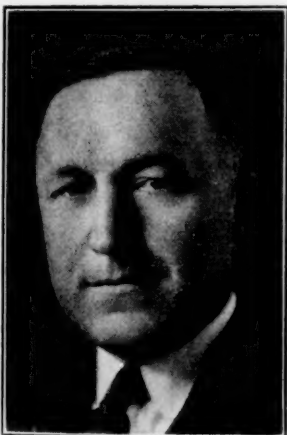
DR. TAIT BUTLER

Placed on the Honor Roll of the A. V. M. A., in August, having completed 50 years of continuous membership in the A. V. M. A.



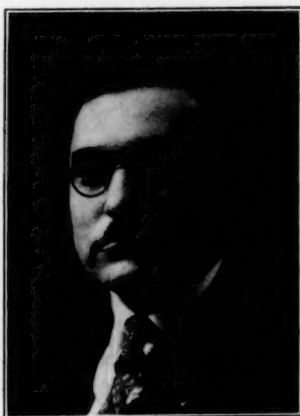
DR. D. H. UDALL

Received the first award of the A. V. M. A. Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize, at the Omaha meeting, for his work on mastitis.



DR. C. H. HAYS

Transferred from South Dakota to Michigan, in charge of federal disease control work for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in the Wolverine State.



DR. C. W. BOWER

Prominent small-animal practitioner, of Topeka, Kansas, elected member-at-large of the A. V. M. A. Executive Board at the Omaha meeting.

- FISHER, LT. LE ROY T. 63 Colonial Ave., Trenton, N. J.
B. S., Oklahoma A. & M. College, 1934
D. V. M., Ohio State University, 1937
Vouchers: Lewis H. Moe and Roy T. Fisher.
- FOLSOM, RICHARD H. Plum City, Wis.
V. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Vouchers: James S. Healy and Joab P. Foster.
- MANOGUE, LAWRENCE J. Seaford, Del.
V. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1931
Vouchers: C. C. Palmer and R. M. Sarde.
- OMOHUNDRO, LT. RICHARD E. 2308 Bryan Park Ave., Richmond, Va.
D. V. M., Kansas State College, 1937
Vouchers: Lt. Col. Frank Woodruff and Col. Robert J. Foster.
- PANG, WILSON M. 2200 Star Rd., Honolulu, T. H.
B. S., D. V. M., State College of Washington, 1937
Vouchers: Robert H. Morrison and Ernest H. Willers.
- ROSENFELD, BENJAMIN 828 Mechanic Rd., Osage, Iowa
D. V. M., Iowa State College, 1937
Vouchers: C. E. Juhl and H. D. Bergman.
- TAX, HERMAN
State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.
Ph. G., Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 1930
D. V. M., Cornell University, 1937
Vouchers: W. A. Hagan and K. F. Hilbert.
- WINCHESTER, LT. BEN N. 1 E. University Pkwy., Baltimore, Md.
D. V. M., Kansas State College, 1937
Vouchers: Lt. Col. Frank H. Woodruff and Col. Robert J. Foster.

Applications Pending

SECOND LISTING

(See September, 1937, JOURNAL)

- Arnandez, Jules L., 394 Angelus Pl., Memphis, Tenn.
Bjorge, John, Black River Falls, Wis.
Blair, Alvin H., Irwin, Iowa.
Botwinick, Irving H., Woodbine, N. J.
Brashier, Earl S., Old Capitol, Jackson, Miss.
Briney, Russel B., 1911 S. Newton St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Brown, Lester H., Elkhorn, Neb.
Brundrett, Frank W., 311 N. Windomere St., Dallas, Texas.
Burlingame, Floyd A., Chesaning, Mich.
Cady, Gerald W., Mason City, Iowa.
Copeland, Frank B., Logan, Iowa.
Copple, Bernard I., 2212 Main St., Boise, Idaho.
Cox, Herbert L., 226 Pondfield Rd., Bronxville, N. Y.
Cox, Marion T., c/o New La Salle Hotel, 508 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
Cundall, Ronald L., Fairfax, Mo.
Day, Robert W., Greenville, Tenn.
Doudna, Delbert H., Tomahawk, Wis.
Fetherolf, Walter C., Route 1, Wilmington, Del.
Frank, Archie H., 609 Arundel Ave., College Park, Md.
Gale, Mark E., 105 State Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
Geffert, Albert L., Reedsburg, Miss.
Gingery, John B., 302 E. 2nd St., Muscatine, Iowa.
Graham, L. Marsh, Rolfe, Iowa.

Green, James C., 330 Federal Bldg., Madison, Wis.
 Grey, Charles G., Greyfolly, Olney, Md.
 Griffith, Benjamin, Wisner, Neb.
 Gubser, Nicolas E., Earlham, Iowa.
 Habermann, Robert T., 1300 Garfield, Lincoln, Neb.
 Hamilton, Lewis G., 511 3rd St., Belvidere, N. J.
 Harwood, Nathan D., Manhattan, Kan.
 Hayes, Samuel E., Box 1, Hutchinson, Kan.
 Hill, Howard E., 926 Westend Pl., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Irvin, Kenneth W., 330 Federal Bldg., Madison, Wis.
 Lantis, Charles W., Coatsburg, Ill.
 Larsen, Carl E., Tilden, Neb.
 Lenheim, Edward H., 330 Federal Bldg., Madison, Wis.
 Lietz, Jesse N., Eyota, Minn.
 Lindsay, David R., Conway Springs, Kan.
 McChesney, Gerald H., 330 Federal Bldg., Madison, Wis.
 McWherter, Robt. J., 662 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Martin, George E., 74 N. Girard St., Woodbury, N. J.
 Meeks, Robert B., 1806 Walker Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
 Merenda, Joseph J., 136 W. 53rd St., New York, N. Y.
 Miller, N. Jay, 413 Cheyenne Ave., Eaton, Colo.
 Mitchell, C. A., Box 813, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Moats, Arthur E., 330 Federal Bldg., Madison, Wis.
 Monlux, William S., New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Olvey, Frank H., University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
 Osterholtz, William F., 2014 J St., Omaha, Neb.
 Peterson, Allen C., 114 S. 2nd Ave., Washington, Iowa.
 Pickett, Charles D., 225 N. 7th St., Kansas City, Kan.
 Pierce, Clem, Hubbard, Iowa.
 Rash, Edd E., 176 E. 2nd St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Roberts, Otis R., Lewis, Iowa.
 Rogers, Edwin K., 2423 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas.
 Rose, Vilo T., Elkton, Ky.
 Rueter, George W., Box 231, Berthoud, Colo.
 Ryan, John J., Pocahontas, Iowa.
 Schubel, Otto Wm., 89 E. Chicago St., Quincy, Mich.
 Shott, Kourniers K., 217 8th Ave. N., Buhl, Idaho.
 Sims, Otto L., Pleasantville, Ohio.
 Smith, John C., Stuttgart, Ark.
 Sordo, Luis A., 4215 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Starnes, Mervyn B., City Health Dept., Dallas, Texas.
 Stephenson, Alfred R., Bennett, Iowa.
 Sullivan, J. L., 13476 Washington Blvd., Venice, Calif.
 Taylor, Irwin, Box 595, Odebolt, Iowa.
 Thaller, Howard L., 106 Maryland Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
 Thaxton, Hugh B., College Station, Texas.
 Till, Samuel B., c/o Biltmore Dairy, Biltmore, N. C.
 Todd, Capt. G. Harold, Veterinary Station Hospital, Fort Snelling, Minn.
 Turner, C. Lloyd, Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Que.
 Vanderloo, Vivian B., 1815 Asbury St., Dubuque, Iowa.
 Walsh, John T., Wymore, Neb.
 Wilhite, Frank E., c/o Lincoln Hotel, Merrill, Wis.
 Willey, Louis E., c/o Allied Laboratories, Inc., Sioux City, Iowa.
 Williams, Fred E., Duncombe, Iowa.
 Wilson, Frank B., Guthrie Center, Iowa.
 Wilson, Lt. George M., 317 S. 6th St., Alhambra, Calif.
 Woolsey, John H., Hamilton, Mo.

The amount which should accompany an application filed this month is \$6.25, which covers membership fee and dues to January 1, 1938, including subscription to the JOURNAL.

COMING VETERINARY MEETINGS

- New England Veterinary Medical Association. Lafayette Hotel, Portland, Me. October 4-5, 1937. Dr. H. W. Jakeman, Secretary, 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
- American Humane Association, The. Milwaukee, Wis. October 4-7, 1937. Mr. N. J. Walker, Secretary and General Manager, 80 Howard St., Albany, N. Y.
- Illinois Veterinary Conference, University of. University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. October 7-9, 1937. Dr. Robert Graham, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- International Association of Milk Sanitarians. Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky. October 11-13, 1937. Mr. C. Sidney Leete, Secretary, Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.
- San Diego County Veterinary Medical Association. San Diego, Calif. October 12, 1937. Dr. Donald E. Stover, Secretary, Zoölogical Research Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.
- Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association, Inc. Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. October 12-13, 1937. Dr. John J. Strandberg, Secretary, 1005 8th Ave., Belle Plaine, Iowa.
- Interstate Veterinary Medical Association, The. Warrior Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa. October 14-15, 1937. Dr. W. A. Aitken, Secretary, Merrill, Iowa.
- Southern States Veterinary Medical Association. Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. October 14-16, 1937. Dr. M. R. Blackstock, Secretary, 157 W. Hampton Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Kansas City Veterinary Association. Auditorium, General Hospital No. 1 Annex, Kansas City, Mo. October 19, 1937. Dr. C. W. Schulz, Secretary, 800 Woodswether Rd., Kansas City, Mo.
- Purdue University Veterinary Short Course. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. October 19-22, 1937. Dr. R. A. Craig, Department of Veterinary Science, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- Southern California Veterinary Medical Association. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, Calif. October 20, 1937. Dr. B. B. Coale, Secretary, 203 Administration Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Florida State Veterinary Medical Association. Orlando, Fla. October 25-26, 1937. Dr. J. V. Knapp, Secretary, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla.
- West Virginia Veterinary Medical Association. Fairmount Hotel, Fairmount, W. Va. October 25-26, 1937. Dr. J. H. Rietz, Secretary, Oglebay Hall, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

- Keystone Veterinary Medical Association. School of Veterinary Medicine, 39th St. and Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. October 27, 1937. Dr. M. W. Allam, Secretary, Media, Pa.
- Southern California, Veterinary Hospital Association of. Los Angeles, Calif. November 2, 1937. Dr. L. B. Wolcott, Secretary, 1434 W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Connecticut Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. George H. Ludins' Hospital, Hartford, Conn. November 3, 1937. Dr. Geo. E. Corwin, Secretary, State Office Bldg., Hartford, Conn.
- New York City, Veterinary Medical Association of. Hotel New Yorker, 8th Ave. and 34th St., New York, N. Y. November 3, 1937. Dr. J. B. Engle, Secretary, Box 432, Summit, N. J.
- Saint Louis District Veterinary Medical Association. Melbourne Hotel, Saint Louis, Mo. November 3, 1937. Dr. Milton R. Fisher, Secretary, 3678 Dover Pl., Saint Louis, Mo.
- Houston Veterinary Association. Houston, Texas. November 4, 1937. Dr. Claude Canion, Secretary, 409 Link Rd., Houston, Texas.
- Ak-Sar-Ben Veterinary Medical Association. Elks Building, Omaha, Neb. November 8, 1937. Dr. W. H. Riser, Secretary, Glenwood, Iowa.
- Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Society. Albany, N. Y. November 10, 1937. Dr. J. G. Wills, Secretary, Box 751, Albany, N. Y.
- Southeastern Michigan Veterinary Medical Association. Detroit, Mich. November 10, 1937. Dr. F. D. Egan, Secretary, 17422 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- Willamette Valley Veterinary Medical Association. Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Forest Grove, Ore. November 10, 1937. Dr. Elwyn W. Coon, Secretary, Forest Grove, Ore.
- Mississippi Valley Veterinary Medical Association. Galesburg Club, Galesburg, Ill. November 17, 1937. Dr. Lyle A. Gray, Secretary, Bushnell, Ill.
- National Association of B. A. I. Veterinarians. Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill. December 1-3, 1937. Dr. F. A. Imler, Secretary, Box 187, Kansas City, Kan.
- United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill. December 1-3, 1937. Dr. L. Enos Day, Secretary, 3933 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- Nebraska State Veterinary Medical Association. Grand Island, Neb., December 14-15, 1937. Dr. Jno. D. Sprague, Secretary, David City, Neb.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Proceedings of the Seventy-fourth Annual Meeting, Omaha, Neb., August 16 to 20, 1937

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1937

The first general session of the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., convened at 10:30 a. m., with Colonel Robert J. Foster, President, of Washington, D. C., in the chair.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The seventy-fourth annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association will now come to order.

The first item on the program is music by Mr. Charles Gardner, of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Gardner. (Applause)

. . . Community singing, conducted by Mr. Gardner. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The invocation will be pronounced by the Reverend Paul L. Denise, minister of Bellevue Presbyterian Church, Bellevue, Neb.

Invocation

REVEREND DENISE: Let us stand together with bowed heads.

Gracious and merciful Father, we thank Thee for Thy wisdom and Thy understanding, and the knowledge and skill that comes from Thee. We thank Thee for the part which we have in building a better world, and we pray that Thou today will bless this group, come together to learn, with quickened minds, searching for better and newer ways whereby to bless this world.

We pray, oh, Lord, that Thou shalt be with this group, with the loved ones that they have left at home, with their work, spread over this great continent of ours, of bringing more happiness and more blessing and more health to the creatures who live here. So help us that we may be alert to grasp those things to better our fellow men and those who minister to them.

In the name of Jesus, we ask it. Amen.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: We will now be favored with an accordion solo by Mrs. Werner.

. . . Solo by Mrs. Werner

PRESIDENT FOSTER: As is customary on occasions of this kind, we will now have the address of welcome, by Dr. H. E. Eggers,

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Lincoln, Nebraska. Dr. Eggers. (Applause)

DR. EGGERS: When Dr. Van Es made the mistake of suggesting that I be honored by giving your address of welcome, it occurred to me that it might be a good idea to find out exactly whom I was welcoming, so I looked up the word "veterinary" in one of the larger and more comprehensive dictionaries. I found that the word, in adjective form, pertained to beasts of burden; also that by a very curious and intricate confusion of ideas, the word "veteran" was closely akin, and of the same derivation.

Now, there is apparently something wrong. My closest friend in your organization deals almost exclusively with diseases of dogs, and by no stretch of the imagination can those pampered darlings, in this country at least, be considered as beasts of burden. Then there is a German veterinarian who writes most entertainingly on tumors in frogs and fish and other similar forms of life. Then, on the other side of the picture, I am quite sure that none of you are interested in veterans, unless the interest is purely an individual one.

A little thought makes the situation still more complex. Here are you dealing with almost the entire field of animal life, and yet, with a humility which I do not understand, you use a falsifying and circumscribing adjective in the title of your organization. We who are interested primarily in human disease are by no means so modest. Witness the American Medical Association, and other organizations, with a list of knowledge which I need not assure you is by no means justified in fact.

The explanation for that is rather obvious. The human race, from time immemorial, has been accustomed to regarding itself as the center of the universe. The animal kingdom, Darwin notwithstanding, has not made a similar impression, and we still speak condescendingly of the so-called "lower animals," forgetting that we ourselves are only more or less sublimated apes, and as such are frequently guilty of conduct of which no self-respecting anthropoid would be found guilty.

Having, as you do, practically the entire animal kingdom for your field of activity, it is not to be wondered at that veterinary science has made very fundamental contributions and original discoveries in the realm of medicine in general. Pasteur in much of his work was a veterinarian and not a chemist. Theobald Smith was a veterinarian pure and simple. Take the investigations that led to the study of vitamin deficiencies—of course the detailed work on those diseases has been done through veterinary channels. I might expand that list indefinitely.

Even in the field of my own particular interest, the same is true. Jensen, who was an instructor in one of the technical *hochschüle* in Copenhagen was one of the first two men to place the transportation of tumor tissues from one animal to another on an accepted and scientific basis, and even today, 37 years later, the Jensen tumor is still a standard one for experimental purposes. Voges, who worked in the Argentine in 1903, and who was one of the first men to report tumors in cattle with antecedents which were hereditary, did great work. The study of cancer, as carried out by Maude Sly and others, has been carried on along veterinary lines. The present very productive work along the lines of the relation of endocrine secretions to tumor causations is being done similarly.

So it is with a very real obligation that I appear before you this morning, and I welcome the opportunity given me to express that obligation in addition to the more involved purposes of this talk. In behalf of the people of Omaha, I extend you a hearty welcome. We are highly honored and gratified at having you. We hope that your convention will be a pleasant and profitable one, and if, as I suspect will be probable, you have reason to complain of the warmth of your welcome, please place the blame where it belongs—on the shoulders of the management. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Cassius Way, of New York City, will now give the response to the address of welcome by Dr. Eggers. Dr. Way. (Applause)

DR. WAY: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Dr. Eggers has kindly put our profession on a pedestal on which I hope we may be able to maintain our equilibrium. I am reminded of the story of a city man who was rather disgusted with farming, and who decided to sell his fine herd of Guernsey cows. As a matter of fact, this herd was not especially fine, but he thought it was a very good herd.

He contracted with an auctioneer to make the sale. When all of the prospective buyers were assembled to bid on the various animals in the offering, the auctioneer made the statement that it was one of the finest herds of Guernsey cows in the country, and he went on to elaborate about various individuals and how good they were, and how valuable they were.

Before he finished his exposition, the owner of the herd rose up and said, "Just a minute. I guess if they are as good as that, we will not sell." (Laughter)

It is seldom that one has the privilege and honor to respond to such a gracious address of welcome from a distinguished mem-

ber of a sister profession, and under such delightful auspices as surround the seventy-fourth annual meeting of this great association of veterinarians, probably the greatest in the world.

Aside from the weather man, everyone is doing his share toward having a great meeting, but this morning even the weather man seems to be ashamed of his conduct of yesterday, and I hope that he will see the error of his ways.

In 1898, this Association came to this fair city for its thirty-fifth annual meeting. Since then, much water has passed under the bridge of scientific research. Many changes have taken place in this fine city; likewise methods of travel, methods of communication, methods of teaching, methods of research, and methods in the art and the practice of our profession have materially changed. We hope for the best. At least, they are in line with the forward march of civilization.

The ox-drawn prairie schooner of 1849 can hardly be compared with the Fords and the Packards and the Cadillacs and the Buicks, or the Stinson and Boeing planes of 1937. Yet in those days it fully met the needs of those rugged, sturdy pioneers. Probably the most important milestones that we have passed during the past 25 years are in the field of education. In 1920, when an important milestone was passed in Columbus—the requirement of a four-year high school course preliminary to entering a recognized veterinary college—I said to the dean of the college of veterinary medicine of the great university in that city, “Well, where do we go from here?” His reply was, “Way, we must either go forward or backward—we cannot stand still.” To that statement I have always subscribed 100 per cent.

Possibly for 100 years and, to my personal knowledge, for 30 years, whenever advancement in educational requirements has been proposed, there were always those who cried “Wolf” and said, “We must not go too fast; we must not get ahead of the times. It was good enough for us when we were young, and it is good enough now.” But today the young element in the profession demand progress, and they are going to get it. They want better education, that they may better serve the public. It will be a sad day for this or any other profession when this spirit dies out.

I suppose the same cry was raised when the 3 R's or the eighth grade schooling requirement was proposed as a preliminary educational requirement. I remember well the cry at Columbus, in 1920, when the four-year high school education was required. What was the cry when one year of college was demanded? Have these improvements and advances been good for the profession?

I leave the answer to you. What is the cry now when the Committee on Education recommends classification of colleges and better standards of education? What will be the cry when this younger generation demands two years, three years, or four years of college as a preliminary educational requirement? I am sure you know the answer. I predict, as I did in Columbus in 1920, that before long these requirements will be demanded by the great public which we serve, and when they are demanded, they will be put into effect.

Other important milestones are those that mark the control and eradication from the country of serious infectious diseases. I am sure some of our older members will remember contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle—its introduction, its rapid spread, and finally its complete eradication. We all, except the youngest of our members, remember foot-and-mouth disease, and how it was completely eradicated several times. We are all familiar with the battle against bovine tuberculosis. It is possible that before long this country may be the first nationally accredited free area on the face of the globe. These accomplishments have been made possible through the far-sightedness, the efficiency, and the scientific accomplishments of that great organization of official veterinarians, the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the direction of its most efficient Chief.

The progress and the control of Bang's disease and mastitis—those two diseases of animals that are such important factors in relation to public health—may yet prove to be the most important milestones of all. These, Dr. Eggers, are some of the milestones in our profession that have helped to make possible the erection of monuments of achievement in yours. The intimate relationship between these two great professions of medical research has made possible the greater service of each to humanity and mankind.

In accepting the keys of the premier city of the great state of Nebraska, and thanking you heartily for your gracious welcome, I believe, on behalf of the members of the A. V. M. A., I can say only that I hope that our conduct during our stay in your city may be such that in the not too far distant future you may see fit to ask us to return. I thank you all for your welcome and for your kind expression of hospitality. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Thank you, Dr. Way. We will now be favored with music by Mrs. Lenore Burkett Van Kirk, accompanied by Mrs. Werner. Mrs. Van Kirk. (Applause)

. . . Mrs. Van Kirk sang a group of three numbers . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Thank you, Mrs. Van Kirk. I am sure that everybody appreciated your music and your courtesy in coming here this morning.

The makers of our Constitution seem to have been a very wise group of men when they said the President should make an address. That is supposed to be all he should do, I suspect. They did not say anything of what he should say, or anything else—just left it to him to say something—and in view of that fact I will make a very short address because I find that for 64 years presidents have been making addresses, and I have discovered that there is not much new to say after everybody has covered the subject so thoroughly.

. . . President Foster read his address (Published in the JOURNAL, September, 1937) . . .

. . . The meeting recessed at 11:55 a. m. . . .

RECESS

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 17, 1937

The second general session convened at 1:45 p. m., President Foster presiding.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The second session of the seventy-fourth annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association will come to order at this time.

We, as an Association, have extreme pleasure, and are highly honored, to have with us at this time a man who is almost a member of the President's cabinet, who will give us his time, and has come out from Washington to address the Association today. Mr. Fechner, of course, does not realize it, but with conditions as they are in the Middle West, many of the members of our profession in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska have been kept home. We expected a much larger attendance, but because of the terrible outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases at this time—equine encephalomyelitis, anthrax and hog cholera—those veterinarians could not be spared from their communities, because they were needed for the protection of live stock in this Middle West where live stock is the dominant issue. As a consequence of this condition, our attendance here has been reduced. What is one man's misfortune, fortunate or unfortunately, is another man's benefit.

Mr. Fechner is one of the President's advisers. He is the director of the Emergency Conservation work, and as such, the director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. He is a southerner

by birth, went to school in several places in the South, started in the university, and then made his way as a self-made man. It is because of that that he has been so popular, and is one of the best men in the President's, we might say, semi-official cabinet.

He has gone through the Machinists' Union and attained the high office of Vice-President of the International Machinists' Union. He met President Roosevelt during the War. As a man in connection with the Machinists' Union, he was drafted to arbitrate labor conditions, and he is one of those men that you have never heard any criticism of because he has been so fair and just, and that is the reason why the Civilian Conservation Corps is probably the most popular organization in President Roosevelt's New Deal era. There has been nothing but praise for the Civilian Conservation Corps. He has lectured—not as a college graduate, but as an economist—at Harvard University, Brown University, and others, and is considered an outstanding man in the interests of labor conditions, both from the standpoint of labor and the standpoint of capital.

We are to be highly congratulated that Mr. Fechner would give the American Veterinary Medical Association this day, when he is a busy man, to come out here and address us and tell about the work of the veterinary profession in his organization. He is going to make a talk over the radio at four o'clock, or a little after; he is going to attend a dinner at five-thirty; and he is going to make another address in the Coliseum here at nine o'clock, and then fly back to Washington tomorrow, so you can realize that we are highly honored to have the Honorable Robert Fechner, Director, Emergency Conservation Work, Washington, D. C., address this Association this afternoon. Mr. Fechner. (Applause)

. . . Mr. Fechner read his address entitled, "Food Inspection for the Civilian Conservation Corps." (Published in the JOURNAL, September, 1937) . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I think that this Association owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Fechner for presenting his ideas on the work of the veterinary profession in the Civilian Conservation Corps, one of the greatest rehabilitation activities in which this country has ever engaged in its entire history.

We thank you, Mr. Fechner. (Applause)

The next topic on the program is one that is of vital interest to the veterinary profession from two standpoints: (1) that of the schools and our veterinary departments, from the standpoint

of research; and (2) pertaining to the practitioner in the entire country, from the East to the West, and from the North to the South.

Of course, if the practitioner is as busy all over the country as I am informed he is today—in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Minnesota, with these outbreaks of contagious diseases—he would not be so very greatly interested, but we do not like to see the practitioner so busily engaged where the live stock owner is the sufferer. We do not like to gain by other people's misfortunes. That is not the object of the veterinary profession. The object of the veterinary profession is to protect and prevent outbreaks of contagious disease.

Outside of that, the greatest program in the United States today is that program of public health under the public health program of the Social Security Act, which will affect every practitioner in the United States, if the veterinary profession is to play its recognized part, and the part that it will have to play in the protection of public health by the preservation of the health of animals at the source, where milk and meat are produced and before they are put into the channels of trade.

It is because of the fact that the United States government appropriates several million dollars every year to carry out a public health program, of which a small part is that pertaining to animal diseases and the health of humans, that we asked Dr. Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, to honor us with a speaker to tell the members of the American Veterinary Medical Association what the public health program is and what we hope it will be under Title VI of the Social Security Act.

Dr. C. E. Waller, one of the Assistant Surgeon Generals on Dr. Parran's staff, was to make this address, but in government circles one cannot tell what will happen from day to day. Dr. Parran is very busily engaged in Washington. His Assistant Surgeon Generals happen to be out, and Dr. Waller, through Dr. Parran, sent his regrets that he could not come out here, and told me that he was sending a much better man who would put over the message that he contemplated giving us.

With that, I want to introduce Dr. H. A. Holle, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, who will address the convention on the subject, "The Public Health Program under Title VI of the Social Security Act." Dr. Holle. (Applause)

. . . Dr. Holle read his address. (Published in the JOURNAL, September, 1937) . . . (Applause)

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I think I can express the feelings of this Association by saying that we are deeply indebted to Dr. Holle and to Surgeon General Parran for having one of his officers come out here and address this Association on one of the problems of public health and the Social Security Act in which the veterinary profession is very vitally interested. Dr. Holle, we thank you.

The next address on the program will be by Dr. John F. Allen, Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Lincoln, Neb. Dr. Allen is president of the Nebraska Tuberculosis Association, he is president of the Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis, and is a director in the National Tuberculosis Association. I am sure that what Dr. Allen has to say here this afternoon will be of great interest to everyone in the veterinary profession. Dr. Allen. (Applause)

. . . Dr. Allen read his address entitled, "What Can Be Expected from a General Campaign Against Tuberculosis?" . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Allen, we are deeply indebted to you for a very wonderful talk on tuberculosis, something in which every veterinarian is deeply interested.

The next speaker on the program does not need an introduction. He is a man of national reputation and of world renown in the field of veterinary medicine, Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief, United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. (Applause)

. . . Dr. Mohler read his address entitled, "Greater Achievement Through Closer Cooperation." (Published in the JOURNAL, September, 1937) . . . (Applause)

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Thank you, Dr. Mohler. Your address has been, as usual, an inspiration to the veterinary profession.

The next speaker on the program is Dr. E. A. Rodier, Pullman, Washington, who has spent a considerable amount of time in China organizing a Bureau of Animal Welfare for the Kwangsi Province in Southwest China. Dr. Rodier. (Applause)

. . . Dr. Rodier then showed about 3,500 feet of film in connection with his address. (Published in the JOURNAL, September, 1937) . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Thank you, Dr. Rodier, for your very instructive and very pleasing picture of life in the Orient.

The Association will now go into a business session. (4:00 p. m.)

The first order of business will be the nominations to the elective offices, and the first one will be that of the President-Elect.

Nomination of Officers

DR. C. P. FITCH: At no time in the last 50 years, and certainly not in the last century, has there been a greater demand for leadership of the proper kind than now. There are many kinds of leaders—the sham leader, as designated and illustrated by Louis XIV of France, who, when in a little argument with his wife, made the statement, “I married you in order to give France children; not to give me advice.” There are other leaders who are of various types—Cromwell, the man who did that which he thought was most advisable and then proceeded to kill off those who did not agree with him.

In this country, probably the leader who has typified American life more than any other is George Washington, whose cardinal purpose was to give us a free country. Veterinarians and this Association have not had a lack of leadership. How many of you remember the names of Stickney, Wood, Thayer, of early history, and of slightly later history, Robinson?

We have had plenty of dictators who pushed, but we lack leaders who pull. It is a privilege to present to you today a man of that character—one whom we can follow, one who is out there ahead. Born in Newton, Iowa, associated from birth with animals, not a new man in this Association which he has served so faithfully in many capacities, not a new man in education, a gentleman, a scientist, a teacher, a veterinarian—Henry Dale Bergman, of the Iowa State College, for President-Elect. (Applause).

DR. A. R. MENARY: I want to second Dr. Fitch's nomination of Dr. Bergman for President-Elect of this Association. I have known Dr. Bergman for more than 30 years. I saw him as a student attain the distinction of being the honor member of his class, also the high man in the State Board examinations in the state of Iowa. During the past 25 years, Dr. Bergman has developed into a scientist in his field, and is so recognized throughout the United States.

Dr. Bergman is recognized in the Middle West as one of the best presiding officers that we have in this country. This Association needs a man who can preside at public meetings as well as veterinary meetings. Therefore the veterinarians of the Middle West and the West want Dr. Bergman as President of this Association. (Applause)

DR. I. E. NEWSOM: I shall not make a speech; it is not necessary. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Bergman.

DR. C. P. ZEPP: I feel the men in the educational field have done a great deal to put the veterinary profession in the position it now holds. For that reason, I think, realizing the things that our profession has to go through at the present time and in the future, we should select a man of that type to carry it through. Therefore I would like to second the nomination of Dr. Bergman.

DR. A. T. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen: In my judgment, there has been enough said, and, Mr. President, I move you that the nominations cease, the rules be suspended, and that Dr. Bergman be elected by acclamation.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. H. D. Bergman for President-Elect for the ensuing year. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Ivens, will you escort Dr. Bergman to the stand so the members can see who he is.

. . . Dr. Bergman was escorted to the platform, and the audience applauded. . . .

DR. BERGMAN: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Veterinarians: I scarcely recognized myself as I listened to the remarks of my good friend who placed my name in nomination. I only trust that I may be able to live partially up to those remarks.

Election to the presidency of the American Veterinary Medical Association is a great honor, especially when by a unanimous vote. It is the highest honor that organized veterinary medicine has to offer to a member of the profession. I deeply appreciate the honor, and I can only say that at the end of a year, when I assume the duties and responsibilities of the office, I pledge you my best efforts. I thank you, indeed. (Applause)

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Nominations are now in order for five vice-presidents.

DR. L. A. MERILLAT: I want to nominate Dr. John L. Tyler, of California. I cannot nominate him for First Vice-President, but I hope it will be just that way. I cannot duplicate the speech of the indomitable Fitch, but what Fitch said about the illustrious ruler of France and the one-time, but rather short-time, ruler of Great Britain applies to Dr. Tyler. The walls are still echoing with what Dr. Fitch said, and that applies to Tyler.

Tyler is a pioneer California practitioner, has been a member of this Association for many years, and has had a very smooth-running and illustrious career in that section. He has come a long way to attend this meeting, and he has attended many, so I trust that you will give this little nomination some attention.

DR. G. H. HART: I have been very closely associated with Dr. Tyler for 30-odd years. He is a practitioner, and is very much beloved by all the practitioners in California. I take great pleasure, as a representative of California, in seconding the nomination.

DR. J. L. AXBY: Mr. President, I would like to attract to your attention a man who consistently has never been found idly sitting by the side of the road, but who has always been known to be a friend to the practitioner—a man who has been a student all his life and who has always displayed very fine coöperative spirit in all veterinary activities. He not only possesses a unique initiative, always displaying honest convictions, the courage of his convictions, but he also possesses a personality that will add honor and dignity not only to the corps of officers of this Association, but to the Association as a whole.

That gentleman is Dr. Hugh E. Curry, state veterinarian of Missouri, whom I now nominate for Vice-President. (Applause)

DR. S. W. HAIGLER: I would like to second the nomination of Dr. Curry.

DR. J. C. FLYNN: I realize that it is unnecessary to second any nomination, but it gives me pleasure to second the nomination of Dr. Curry, of Missouri.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Nominations are still open for three more vice-presidents.

DR. FLYNN: I would like to present the name of a man who has been a member of the organization for quite a number of years, and has been an active worker. He is well thought of in his community, and would do credit to this office.

I refer to Dr. M. E. Gleason, of Texas. (Applause)

DR. KINSLEY: Because of the service rendered at this particular meeting, I would like to place in nomination the name of Dr. W. T. Spencer, of Lincoln, Neb.

DR. WM. HENRY KELLY: I would like to put in nomination the name of a man who is a faithful attendant, a general practitioner, from our eastern district, Dr. William H. Ivens, of Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Are there any other nominations?

DR. B. A. BEACH: I move you that the nominations be closed, and that the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot for the five candidates in the order in which they were nominated.

. . . The motion was severally seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast a unanimous

ballot for the election of the five vice-presidents in the order named. All in favor, signify by saying, "Aye." It is carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. John L. Tyler, of California, for First Vice-President; for Dr. Hugh E. Curry, of Missouri, for Second Vice-President; for Dr. M. E. Gleason, of Texas, for Third Vice-President; for Dr. W. T. Spencer, of Nebraska, for Fourth Vice-President and for Dr. W. H. Ivens, of Pennsylvania, for Fifth Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next office for which nominations are in order is that of the Treasurer of the Association.

DR. IVENS: I nominate Dr. M. Jacob.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the nomination.

DR. HISEL: I move that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot electing Dr. Jacob to this office.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: All in favor, signify by saying, "Aye." The motion is carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. M. Jacob, of Tennessee, for Treasurer of the Association, for the term beginning January 1, 1938.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next nomination is for the office of member-at-large of the Executive Board. What is the pleasure of the Association?

DR. KINSLEY: I have a man in mind. You all know him. We seem to have adopted the habit of speed this afternoon, but I want to present before you the name of Dr. Charles W. Bower, of Topeka, Kan., for member-at-large of the Executive Board.

DR. WAY: This organization is being credited, certain comments notwithstanding, with being the most democratic organization of veterinarians in the world. I personally think that is true. The Executive Board is elected from various districts by popular vote, and every member of the Association in good standing in that district is entitled to vote. The member-at-large is elected at the annual meeting every five years, by popular vote. The delegates to the House of Representatives of this Association are elected by the various state associations, and they transact the business of the Association. That, it seems to me, is most democratic.

I think it was in 1921 that the last speaker appointed me as member-at-large of the Executive Board. Since that time, I have been elected once to fill a full term of five years, and at an-

other time to fill an unexpired term. I think it is about nine years that I have served, and those years have been very happy and very pleasant. About the only thing that is undemocratic about the Executive Board is that the small-animal practitioners have been more or less neglected, and I for one am delighted to hear that Dr. Bower is nominated, and it gives me great pleasure to second his nomination. (Applause)

DR. FLYNN: I have had an opportunity to observe the progressive spirit of Dr. Bower. He is a neighbor of mine, located at Topeka, Kan., the capital of that state. I saw him when he started out in a meager way. I realized that the material of which he was made would reflect credit on the Association. I watched him build his practice. He is modern, up-to-date, progressive in every way. He is in demand on programs; veterinarians throughout the country have recognized his ability.

It is a pleasure to second his nomination. You are making no mistake in selecting a man of that calibre.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Are there any other nominations for this office?

DR. WAY: I move the nominations be closed.

. . . The motion was duly seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

DR. WAY: I move that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot electing Dr. Bower to this office.

. . . The motion was duly seconded, voted upon and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In accordance with the action just taken, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. C. W. Bower, of Topeka, Kan., for member-at-large of the Executive Board for the five-year term beginning at the close of this meeting.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: There being no other business before the Association, the meeting will adjourn.

. . . The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p. m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1937

The closing session convened at 11:55 p. m., President Foster presiding.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The Association will come to order. The first order of business is the installation of the new President.

Dr. Hisel and Dr. Axby will bring Dr. Brumley to the rostrum.

. . . Dr. Oscar V. Brumley was escorted to the platform. . . .

. . . The audience arose and applauded. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Brumley, it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to turn the office of President over to you this evening, and I know it could not be in better hands. With this, I hand you the gavel, and the honor is yours.

DR. BRUMLEY: Thank you very much, Mr. President. (Applause)

. . . Dr. Brumley assumed the Chair. . . .

PRESIDENT BRUMLEY: Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: During the past several years, as a member of the Executive Board, and during the past year as President-Elect of the American Veterinary Medical Association, I have had the opportunity to observe and study many of the duties and responsibilities connected with the office of President. I fully appreciate this great honor, more than I can express on this occasion. I also fully appreciate the responsibility connected with it, and the many duties which come before the President of this organization during the year. I can assure you that with the help of the President-Elect and with the help of the other officers of the Association, and with the committees which are appointed, we will do our very best this year to make the next meeting in New York City one of the very best in the history of the organization.

I might say at this time that the committees for the next year are in the hands of the Secretary, and I feel sure that they will be notified promptly. I sincerely hope that those who have been selected will serve in their respective capacities, and since the next meeting comes sooner than ordinarily, it is important that the work of the committees start rather promptly.

I had intended to make more extended remarks this evening, but I do just want to say this: The hour is growing very late, as we know, and I notice that there seemed to be an interest in getting away a while ago, and therefore I dislike to hold you longer. I do, however, want to pay a tribute to our retiring President. He has served the American Veterinary Medical Association in a very fine way. He has brought forth this year many very constructive ideas. If the present administration can carry through the ideas which have been formulated by our President who has just retired, and put them into operation, it will make a far better organization than we have ever had. Therefore, I especially wish to pay tribute to our retiring President,

and I want to thank you again for this great honor which you have conferred upon me.

Thank you. (Applause)

. . . Colonel Foster resumed the Chair. . . .

CHAIRMAN FOSTER: President-Elect, Dr. H. D. Bergman. Dr. Kernkamp and Dr. Wegner, will you escort him to the platform?

. . . President-Elect Bergman was escorted to the platform. . . . (Applause)

CHAIRMAN FOSTER: It is a pleasure to welcome you as President-Elect.

Dr. John L. Tyler, First Vice-President. Will Dr. Ivens and Dr. Bower bring Dr. Tyler up?

. . . First Vice-President Tyler was escorted to the platform. . . . (Applause)

CHAIRMAN FOSTER: Congratulations, Dr. Tyler.

. . . The other newly-elected officers were also escorted to the platform. . . .

CHAIRMAN FOSTER: Now that you see the new officers, I think I will depart and wish them a very pleasant régime.

. . . President Brumley assumed the Chair. . . .

PRESIDENT BRUMLEY: If there is nothing further, a motion to adjourn is in order.

DR. HISEL: Mr. President, I move we adjourn.

DR. HUSMAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT BRUMLEY: All in favor, say "Aye"; opposed, "No." We stand adjourned.

. . . The meeting adjourned at 12:45 a. m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the House of Representatives, Omaha, Nebraska, August 16-19, 1937

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1937

The first session of the fourth annual meeting of the House of Representatives, held in conjunction with the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., convened at 8:00 p. m., Colonel Robert J. Foster, president of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The meeting of the House of Representatives will come to order. The first order of business is the roll-call.

. . . The roll-call by Secretary Hoskins indicated that the following official delegates (or alternates) were present, representing their respective states:

Roll-call

Alabama	I. S. McAdory
Arizona	No representative
Arkansas	C. D. Stubbs
California	John L. Tyler
Colorado	I. E. Newsom
Connecticut	No representative
Delaware	No representative
District of Columbia	H. W. Schoening
Florida	J. V. Knapp
Georgia	No representative
Idaho	No representative
Illinois	L. N. Morin
Indiana	J. L. Axby
Iowa	C. J. Scott
Kansas	Chas. W. Bower
Kentucky	No representative
Louisiana	H. H. Baur*
Maine	No representative
Maryland	H. J. Poelma
Massachusetts	H. W. Jakeman*
Michigan	J. W. G. Hansen
Minnesota	C. F. Schlotthauer
Mississippi	R. H. Stewart
Missouri	A. T. Kinsley
Montana	No representative
Nebraska	O. H. Person
Nevada	No representative
New Hampshire	No representative
New Jersey	R. A. Hendershott
New Mexico	Capt. Tom Evans*
New York	R. R. Birch
North Carolina	A. A. Husman
North Dakota	No representative
Ohio	F. A. Zimmer
Oklahoma	C. C. Hisel
Oregon	B. T. Simms
Pennsylvania	Wm. H. Ivens*
Rhode Island	No representative
South Carolina	No representative
South Dakota	G. E. Melody
Tennessee	J. H. Gillmann
Texas	M. E. Gleason
Utah	Hugh Hurst*
Vermont	L. H. Adams
Virginia	No representative
Washington	E. E. Wegner
West Virginia	S. E. Hershey
Wisconsin	B. A. Beach
Wyoming	No representative

*Alternate.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That completes the roll-call, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: It is rather depressing to find so many absentees at a meeting that represents 4,700 people, so when you men go back, try to get the other representatives here, so that we will have a full membership.

The next order of business will be the presentation and adoption of the minutes of the 1936 meeting.

Adoption of Minutes

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I have here the October, 1936, issue of the JOURNAL, containing the proceedings of the 1936 meeting. I offer the minutes in this form in lieu of reading them at this time.

DR. A. A. HUSMAN: I move their adoption.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: At this time we will have the report of the Secretary-Editor. What is your pleasure?

. . . Dr. Hoskins read his report. . . .

Report of the Secretary-Editor

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

INTRODUCTION

This report will be prefaced with a few brief statements, most of which will be discussed at greater length in sections of the report that follow.

1. The American Veterinary Medical Association now has on the active membership roll the largest number of members in the 74 years of its history.
2. During the year covered by the administration of President Foster, the number of applications for membership filed was the second largest during the past 18 years.
3. The number of members with dues paid in full for the current year is the largest for any year in the history of the Association.
4. During the year, 56 active members and one honorary member were lost by death, and reports of the deaths of 34 former members were received.
5. During the year ended June 30, 1937, almost 15,000 pieces of mail were received at the A. V. M. A. office.
6. During the month of January, 1937, there were 2,621 pieces of mail received, the largest for any month for which records are available.
7. The circulation of the JOURNAL is now at the highest point in its history.
8. The current (August) issue of the JOURNAL carried more paid advertising than any issue published during the past six years.
9. For the year ended June 30, 1937, the JOURNAL returned a profit to the Association of approximately \$6,800.00.

PAYMENT OF DUES

Table I shows the payment of dues as well as the distribution of our membership. It will be seen that we are reporting a total mem-

bership of 4,668, the largest number in the history of the Association. This total gives effect to the applications for membership which were given first listing in the July and August issues of the JOURNAL. These applications will be completed September 1 and October 1, respectively.

It will be noted also in table I that 4,114 members are reported as having their dues paid to date. Incidentally, it might be mentioned here that this is the largest number of members ever to be reported in good standing at any time in the history of the Association.

Special mention is made of the states of Delaware, Idaho and Maine, as well as the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the Canal Zone, by reason of the fact that all members in these geographical subdivisions of the United States are in good standing. Idaho leads the list with 26 members, closely followed by Maine, with 24. These six states and territories are marked with a star (★) in table I.

The number of delinquents is approximately 11 per cent, which is somewhat less than recent years.

RESIGNATIONS

The resignations of 33 members have been tendered during the year, and these have been accepted by the Executive Board. In many cases, these resignations were tendered by men who were getting well along in years and had retired from active veterinary work. The number, however, is somewhat in excess of the number reported one year ago but, in this connection, it should be kept in mind that the total number of members for the year was much larger. The names follow, with the date when each resignation became, or is to become, effective:

Bates, Harry E., South Norwalk, Conn. (Dec. 31, 1937)
 Beals, E. B., Greene, Maine (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Brownlee, Hal, Sabetha, Kan. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Douce, M. F., Marion, Ohio (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Etienne, G. U., Montreal, Que., Can. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Fraser, Col. Walter, San Diego, Calif. (Dec. 31, 1935)
 Gordon, G. H., Plymouth, Mich. (March 31, 1937)
 Hassloch, A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Heath, S. P., Detroit, Mich. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Hiatt, A. A., Cincinnati, Ohio (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Hoffmaster, W. D., South Saint Paul, Minn. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Hogarty, John J., East Oakland, Calif. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Hornlein, Otto, Chicago, Ill. (April 30, 1937)
 Johnston, Samuel H., Flushing, L. I., N. Y. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Koen, Albert R., Los Angeles, Calif. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Lowe, J. H., Allentown, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Miller, Frank H., New Rochelle, N. Y. (Dec. 31, 1937)
 Miller, J. P., Boonville, Mo. (June 30, 1937)
 Neer, L. C., Middletown, Ohio (Dec. 31, 1936)
 O'Toole, Stephen, Sacramento, Calif. (June 30, 1937)
 Pauly, C. F., Kirkwood, Ill. (Dec. 31, 1937)
 Peters, J. R., Fremont, Ohio (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Pope, George W., Washington, D. C. (Dec. 31, 1937)
 Rudolph, James A., Cincinnati, Ohio (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Shelton, J. E., Denver, Colo. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Skrable, F. L., Sioux City, Iowa (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Steffen, Rudolph, Horseheads, N. Y. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Steibing, C. C., Harrisburg, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Stingley, O. A., Topeka, Kan. (Dec. 31, 1936)
 Terry, Harry C., Langhorne, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1936)

TABLE I—*Payment of dues and distribution of membership.*

STATE, ETC.	PAID*	D-1†	D-2‡	D-3§	TOTALS
Alabama.....	52	4	0	0	56
Arizona.....	11	4	1	0	16
Arkansas.....	16	2	0	0	18
California.....	315	16	14	3	348
Colorado.....	56	6	1	0	63
Connecticut.....	50	1	0	0	51
★ Delaware.....	11	0	0	0	11
District of Columbia.....	54	1	0	0	55
Florida.....	66	8	1	0	75
Georgia.....	37	3	4	0	44
★ Idaho.....	26	0	0	0	26
Illinois.....	184	12	7	2	205
Indiana.....	111	10	8	2	131
Iowa.....	266	9	7	3	285
Kansas.....	124	11	8	0	143
Kentucky.....	48	3	0	0	51
Louisiana.....	30	5	1	0	36
★ Maine.....	24	0	0	0	24
Maryland.....	64	5	2	0	71
Massachusetts.....	76	4	2	0	82
Michigan.....	137	9	6	4	156
Minnesota.....	166	7	8	1	182
Mississippi.....	21	5	0	0	26
Missouri.....	114	13	4	1	132
Montana.....	27	1	0	0	28
Nebraska.....	119	2	3	2	126
Nevada.....	14	1	0	0	15
New Hampshire.....	10	2	1	0	13
New Jersey.....	92	5	2	2	101
New Mexico.....	20	0	1	0	21
New York.....	275	16	13	2	306
North Carolina.....	39	5	3	1	48
North Dakota.....	30	1	1	0	32
Ohio.....	270	36	11	4	321
Oklahoma.....	79	5	15	1	100
Oregon.....	53	4	0	0	57
Pennsylvania.....	230	11	14	2	257
Rhode Island.....	9	2	0	1	12
South Carolina.....	29	2	0	1	32
South Dakota.....	70	12	7	1	90
Tennessee.....	39	6	0	2	47
Texas.....	142	10	9	0	161
Utah.....	24	3	0	0	27
Vermont.....	24	2	1	0	27
Virginia.....	71	7	0	0	78
Washington.....	71	3	1	0	75
West Virginia.....	22	3	0	0	25
Wisconsin.....	92	11	3	2	108
Wyoming.....	19	1	1	0	21
★ Alaska.....	1	0	0	0	1
★ Canal Zone.....	8	0	0	0	8
★ Hawaii.....	14	0	0	0	14
Puerto Rico.....	7	1	0	0	8
Philippines.....	17	1	0	0	18
Canada.....	103	16	4	3	126
Foreign.....	35	2	0	0	37
Honorary.....					41
Totals.....	4,114	309	164	40	4,668

*Indicates dues for 1937 are paid.

†Indicates dues for 1937 are unpaid.

‡Indicates dues for 1936 and 1937 are unpaid.

§Indicates dues for 1935, 1936 and 1937 are unpaid.

TABLE Ia—Recapitulation.

	PAID	D-1	D-2	D-3	TOTALS
District 1.....	103	16	4	3	126
District 2.....	333	16	16	4	369
District 3.....	387	33	18	6	444
District 4.....	865	53	10	4	632
District 5.....	432	16	15	4	467
District 6.....	452	30	17	3	502
District 7.....	447	25	13	3	488
District 8.....	505	46	37	2	590
District 9.....	468	27	17	3	515
District 10.....	407	45	17	8	477
Foreign.....	15	2	0	0	17
Honorary.....					41
Totals.....	4,114	309	164	40	4,668

Tuck, Richard W., London N3, England (Dec. 31, 1936)

White, C. L., Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (Dec. 31, 1936)

Winter, J. H., Devils Lake, Mich. (Dec. 31, 1936)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Shortly after taking office, President Foster set a goal for 500 new members for the year, and it is a pleasure to be able to report that the goal is not only in sight, but we are quite likely to pass it with the applications that are being filed during this meeting.* The new members are located in 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Canal Zone, Peru and Venezuela, showing the wide distribution of the applicants.

As is so often the case, the territory adjacent to the meeting place has furnished a goodly portion of the increment in membership during the year. Iowa leads the list of states, as will be seen in table II, which gives effect to all applications filed during the twelve-month period, ended August 31, 1937. Nebraska has made a splendid showing, being in second place, and Minnesota has come through with an encouraging number. However, other states, not in this territory, have made splendid showings that are worthy of mention. Florida is credited with 20 applications and South Carolina with ten. California has 32 to her credit; New York has 30; Texas, 26; Pennsylvania, 22, and Ohio, 20.

HONOR ROLL

The Honor Roll was reduced to two members during the year as a result of the death of Dr. Benjamin McInnes, of Charleston, S. C., who had been a member of the A. V. M. A. since 1876. One member goes on the Honor Roll this year. He is Dr. Tait Butler, of Memphis, Tenn., a former president of the A. V. M. A., who joined in 1887, and has been on the roll continuously ever since.

The Honor Roll now consists of:

Dr. C. W. Crowley (1876)

Dr. L. H. Howard (1882)

Dr. Tait Butler (1887)

There will be no additions to the Honor Roll next year, as not a single member who joined the Association in 1888 is still on the roll.

*The final number was 530, as shown in table II.

TABLE II—Distribution of applications, year ended August 31, 1937.

STATES, ETC.	APPLICANTS	STATES, ETC.	APPLICANTS
Iowa.....	84	Canada.....	5
Nebraska.....	40	Idaho.....	5
California.....	32	Colorado.....	4
New York.....	30	Connecticut.....	4
Minnesota.....	26	Louisiana.....	4
Texas.....	26	Wyoming.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	22	Arizona.....	3
Florida.....	20	Kentucky.....	3
Ohio.....	20	Massachusetts.....	3
Illinois.....	16	Mississippi.....	3
Kansas.....	15	Nevada.....	3
Michigan.....	15	Oregon.....	3
Wisconsin.....	15	Tennessee.....	3
Alabama.....	12	Utah.....	3
New Jersey.....	10	Arkansas.....	2
South Carolina.....	10	Canal Zone.....	1
Maryland.....	9	Delaware.....	1
Virginia.....	9	Maine.....	1
Missouri.....	8	Montana.....	1
Oklahoma.....	8	New Mexico.....	1
District of Columbia.....	7	Peru.....	1
Georgia.....	7	Philippines.....	1
South Dakota.....	7	Puerto Rico.....	1
Washington.....	7	Rhode Island.....	1
Indiana.....	6	Venezuela.....	1
North Carolina.....	6	Vermont.....	1
		Total.....	530

DEATHS

It has been the painful duty of your Secretary to record the deaths of 56 active members during the year, one honorary member, and 34 former members, a total of 91. Obituaries covering practically all of these have been published in the JOURNAL from month to month. Computing the death-rate among the active members, we find that it is at practically the same point as during the three previous years, slightly over 13 per thousand.

A list of those who passed on during the year follows:

Honorary Member

Perroncito, Prof. Edoardo, Corino, Italy

Honor Roll Member

McInnes, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C.

Active Members

Abbott, A. J., Marshfield, Wis.
 Armour, William J., Goshen, Ind.
 Baird, John, Lexington, Ky.
 Barnes, James F., Toledo, Ohio
 Baxter, Joseph M., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bell, John B., Pasadena, Calif.
 Bixler, Albert E., Upper Sandusky, Ohio
 Blickenstaff, P. H., Pullman, Wash.
 Brown, Peter B., Meriden, Conn.

Calldemeier, Edwin, Louisville, Ky.
Carley, Arthur A. H., Toronto, Ont., Can.
Carpenter, Tom, Alameda, Calif.
Clark, Wm. R., Wauseon, Ohio
Conant, Maj. Everett C., Fort Reno, Okla.
Cooke, Herbert T. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Deubler, Ezra S., Narberth, Pa.
Dreher, William Henry, Oregon, Wis.
Dunn, Ralph A., Santa Ana, Calif.
Galbraith, Albert C., Newville, Pa.
Gladfelter, O. E., York, Pa.
Herr, Thomas J., New York, N. Y.
Hiatt, William L., Edmond, Okla.
Hickey, Daniel J., Salt Lake City, Utah
Hornbaker, Maj. Joseph N., Saint Petersburg, Fla.
Hostetler, Orval H., Nampa, Idaho
Houser, Roy, Bourbon, Ind.
Jargo, Lewis Nelson, Mason City, Iowa
Johnson, Ralph H., Alpha, Ill.
Jones, George B., Sidell, Ill.
Jones, J. V., Cheviot, Ohio
Kingrey, S. N., Worthington, Minn.
Knapp, Geo. A., Millbrook, N. Y.
McLean, C. C., Meadville, Pa.
McNeill, John H., Trenton, N. J.
Martin, Maj. A. D., Fort Davis, C. Z.
Massey, Roy W., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Middlehoff, G. E., Oroville, Calif.
Miller, Frederick A., Fitchburg, Mass.
Murray, Fred A., Austin, Texas
Nash, E. D., Helena, Mont.
Noback, Charles V., New York, N. Y.
Peterson, Elliott, San Antonio, Texas
Phillips, J. C., Lethbridge, Alta, Can.
Poe, Charles E., Hagerstown, Md.
Poseiner, Wm., Cincinnati, Ohio
Quitman, E. L., Chicago, Ill.
Ross, Samuel C., Plainview, Texas
Smith, Esmond Verle, Canyon City, Ore.
Taylor, Chas. H., Cortland, N. Y.
Tognotti, Joseph A., Leland, Miss.
Washburn, Robert E., Gloversville, N. Y.
Whiting, Rex A., San Diego, Calif.
Williams, N. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Winegardner, C. C., Goshen, Ind.
Worley, Earl R., Pasadena, Calif.

Former Members

Abercrombie, Henry E., Cambridge, Ill.
Alexander, E. V., Indianapolis, Ind.
Attfield, William A., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Boyd, Horace W., Nyack, N. Y.
Chamberlain, Harry D., Belvidere, Ill.
Cheney, Alonzo H., Polson, Mont.
Cox, Abraham G., Carlisle, Ind.
Cox, William, Mayville, Mich.
Dragoo, Dickman DeWitt, Rushville, Ill.
Eiler, Edward J., Mount Sterling, Ill.
Ellis, Willis V., Sioux City, Iowa
Eshleman, John M., Steilacoom, Wash.
Hart, Leonard G. W., Jr., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Haven, Elmer F., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Hawley, H. W., Chula Vista, Calif.
 Howell, Edgar C., Jr., La Mesa, Calif.
 Hueben, Frank W., Houstonia, Mo.
 Johnson, Ralph Hudson, Alpha, Ill.
 Johnson, Samuel King, Greenwich, Conn.
 McGurty, Owen J., Paris, Ill.
 Makins, E., Jr., Abilene, Kan.
 Mason, William D., Elko, Nev.
 Miller, James M., Benton Harbor, Mich.
 Miller, W. C., New York, N. Y.
 Moses, George, Amboy, Minn.
 Oliver, Karl M., Snohomish, Wash.
 Quin, Abner H., Creston, Iowa
 Scanlon, William J., Kansas City, Kan.
 Smith, George A., Cumberland, Md.
 Stong, G. C., Waterloo, Iowa
 Thompson, William A., Elmvale, Ont., Can.
 Thomson, Chas. G., Yosemite, Calif.
 Willyoung, Capt. Lester E., Princeton, W. V.
 Wilson, Frank C., Leesburg, Fla.

TABLE III—Death rate of A. V. M. A. members (1930-1937).

REPORT FOR YEAR	DEATHS OF MEMBERS			TOTALS	DEATH RATE (ACTIVE MEMBERS PER 1,000)
	ACTIVE	FORMER	HONORARY		
1930-31	38	12	1	51	8.47
1931-32	45	20	3	68	10.33
1932-33	45	31	0	76	10.96
1933-34	58	24	3	85	14.87
1934-35	50	31	4	85	12.97
1935-36	51	55	2	108	13.61
1936-37	56	34	1	91	13.30

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

With the authorization of the Executive Board, a new edition of the A. V. M. A. Membership Directory was published during the year. This was the first edition to be published for approximately five years and, as a consequence, was very badly needed. It was the first edition of the directory to be published since the A. V. M. A. headquarters were established in Chicago. The entire book was completely reset. During the five-year interval, the Constitution and By-Laws had been amended several times and there was a persistent demand for copies of the Constitution and By-Laws as amended, not only from our older members, but particularly from new members. It is hardly necessary to point out that during the same five-year interval, hundreds of members had changed locations; several hundred had died; upwards of 900 new members had been placed on the roll; 500 former members reinstated, and upwards of 1,000 members dropped for the non-payment of dues. An edition of 5,000 copies of the directory was printed and approximately 4,800 copies have been distributed.

The new edition contained the names of 4,548 members and 117 applicants for membership, making the list of names the largest of any edition of the directory that has been published.

One important change was made in the arrangement of the 1936-37 edition of the directory in that the names of the members of the

Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army were segregated and published in one list. The names were arranged according to rank, as of August 1, 1937. It is gratifying to be able to point out here that 120 of the 126 officers in the Veterinary Corps were listed as members of the A. V. M. A.

TRANSFERABLE MEMBERSHIP

In coöperation with the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians, we have been urging the various state veterinary medical associations throughout the country to make it possible for federally employed veterinarians to hold membership in these state associations, wherever they may be stationed, without the necessity of paying a membership fee every time they are transferred from one state to another. Considerable progress along this line has been made already, as reported in the JOURNAL from time to time. In a few instances, certain state associations have no membership fee, the payment of annual dues being the only financial requirement. Of course, in these states no action has been necessary. States that have reported favorable action are the following:

Colorado	Kansas	Massachusetts	Virginia
Connecticut	Louisiana	Michigan	Wyoming
Idaho	Maine	Ohio	
Illinois	Maryland	South Carolina	

EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTIONS

The election of Dr. Oscar V. Brumley as president-elect of the A. V. M. A. at the Columbus meeting was followed by his resignation as a district member of the Executive Board. As president-elect, Dr. Brumley became a member of the board ex officio. President Foster did not make a temporary appointment to the Board, as Dr. Brumley really represented District 10 (Michigan and Ohio). A special election was held to fill the vacancy and as a result Dr. F. A. Zimmer, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. Brumley.

In the regular elections held this year, Drs. A. E. Cameron, of Ottawa, Ont., and H. W. Jakeman, of Boston, Mass., were elected to succeed themselves in districts 1 and 9, respectively.

STUDENT LOAN FUND

We have continued to administer the Student Loan Fund of the Women's Auxiliary to the A. V. M. A., in coöperation with the officers of the Auxiliary. The number of loans outstanding one year ago was 17. During the year, six new loans were made and four old loans were paid up in full. The total number of loans now outstanding is 19. There is one request for a loan on file at the present time. A detailed report of all transactions in connection with these loans will be made to the Auxiliary by Mrs. G. G. Graham, Loan Fund Secretary.

MEETINGS ATTENDED

The custom of having officers of the A. V. M. A. attend meetings of veterinary associations throughout the country was continued throughout the year. President Foster traveled all the way from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast, and from Michigan on the north to Louisiana on the south. As has been the case so often in the past, it was necessary for both the President and the Secretary of the A. V. M. A. to decline numerous invitations, in most cases on account of a conflict of dates. As a part of this report, there are included lists of meetings attended by President Foster, the Secretary,

and the assistant to the Secretary, Dr. E. C. W. Schubel. The following meetings were attended by the President:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1936		
Oct. 2-3	New York, N. Y.	Committee on International Veterinary Congress
Oct. 21-23	Asheville, N. C.	Southern States Vet. Med. Asso.
Oct. 26-27	Lakeland, Fla.	Florida State Vet. Med. Asso.
Dec. 1-2	Chicago, Ill.	Executive Board, A. V. M. A.
Dec. 3	Chicago, Ill.	Nat. Asso. B. A. I. Veterinarians
Dec. 2-4	Chicago, Ill.	U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso.
Dec. 8-9	Lincoln, Neb.	Nebraska State Vet. Med. Asso.
Dec. 10-11	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	South Dakota Vet. Med. Asso.
1937		
Jan. 2	Los Angeles, Calif.	Southern California Vet. Med. Asso. and Veterinary Hospital Asso. of Southern California
Jan. 5-6	Davis, Calif.	California State Vet. Med. Asso. and University of California Vet. Conference
Jan. 8-9	State College, N. M.	New Mexico Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 11-12	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Oklahoma Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 13	Wichita, Kan.	Kansas Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 26-29	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State College Short Course for Veterinarians
Feb. 9-10	Baton Rouge, La.	Louisiana Vet. Med. Asso. and Louisiana State University Veterinary Short Course
Feb. 16-18	Blacksburg, Va.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute Conference for Graduate Veterinarians
Feb. 25	New York, N. Y.	New York City Vet. Med. Asso.
Feb. 26	New York, N. Y.	Committee on International Veterinary Congress
Apr. 3-4	Omaha, Neb.	Committee on Local Arrangements
Apr. 5	Chicago, Ill.	Conference with Secretary Hoskins
May 2-4	Columbus, Ohio	Conference with President-elect Brumley
May 11	West Point, N. Y.	Hudson Valley Vet. Med. Asso.
June 4-5	Philadelphia, Pa.	University of Pennsylvania Alumni Day
June 24	Marshall, Mo.	Missouri State Vet. Med. Asso.
June 25	Chicago, Ill.	Conference with Secretary Hoskins
July 7-8	New York, N. Y.	Eastern States Veterinary Conference
July 13-14	Anderson, S. C.	South Carolina Association of Veterinarians
Aug. 16-20	Omaha, Neb.	A. V. M. A. 74th Annual Meeting

The following meetings were attended by the Secretary:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1936		
Oct. 2-3	New York, N. Y.	Committee on International Veterinary Congress
Oct. 20-21	La Fayette, Ind.	Purdue Univ. Vet. Conference
Oct. 21-23	Sioux City, Iowa	Interstate Vet. Med. Asso.

Nov. 14	Urbana, Ill.	Univ. of Illinois Vet. Conference
Dec. 1-2	Chicago, Ill.	Executive Board, A. V. M. A.
Dec. 2-4	Chicago, Ill.	U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso.
1937		
Feb. 18-19	Springfield, Ill.	Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso.
Feb. 26	Chicago, Ill.	National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board
Mar. 23-25	Omaha, Neb.	Committee on Local Arrangements
May 14-17	Omaha, Neb.	Committee on Local Arrangements
May 24-28	Chicago, Ill.	National Poultry Improvement Plan Conference
June 18-20	Omaha, Neb.	Committee on Local Arrangements
Aug. 1	Omaha, Neb.	Committee on Local Arrangements

The following meetings were attended by the Assistant to the Secretary:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1937		
Jan. 19-21	Des Moines, Iowa	Iowa Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 25-29	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State College Short Course for Veterinarians
May 6-7	Detroit, Mich.	American Animal Hospital Asso.
May 21	Blissfield, Mich.	Michigan-Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
June 22-23	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Vet. Med. Asso.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND

During the latter part of January, when floods were raging throughout the Ohio River valley, veterinarians throughout the United States were asked to contribute to a relief fund to be used to provide immediate financial assistance to veterinarians who were in need of such help. The plea was made by means of a letter which was sent to more than 7,000 members of the profession (see JOURNAL, February 19, 1937, pp. 129-131).

Contributors to the number of 583 responded to the appeal. These contributors were located in 47 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and the Dominican Republic. Seven veterinary associations made contributions to the fund.

The total contributions amounted to \$4,358.01. The expenses of getting out the letter amounted to \$181.74, and collection charges on checks received amounted to \$26.97, making the expenses of administering the fund \$208.71.

Financial aid was requested by about a dozen veterinarians and the requests of eight of these were granted. Each was sent a check for \$100.00. Several of those helped indicated that they would prefer to accept the money in the form of a loan with the intention of repaying it some time later.

At the present time, there is a balance in the Flood Relief Fund amounting to \$3,349.30. Several suggestions have been made to the Executive Board for administering this fund for other possible purposes, although it is understood that this cannot be done until the consent of the donors to the fund is given. Plans for obtaining this consent are now being studied.

CORRESPONDENCE

Our correspondence during the year continued to be quite heavy, as indicated by the receipt of 14,864 pieces of incoming mail during the year ended, June 30, 1937. Assistance rendered several of our committees and a number of our resident secretaries, mostly in the form of letter-writing, added considerably to the volume of outgoing mail.

During the same period, 1,554 newspaper clippings were received from various sources.

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS

The sale of copies of the Proceedings of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress has continued, but at a much slackened rate during the past year. This has involved quite a little correspondence with purchasers and Dr. Mohler.

The preliminary plans for the Thirteenth International Veterinary Congress have been made and there already has been quite a little correspondence in that connection. The reporters from the United States have been selected, approved and notified of their assignments. (See report of the Special Committee on International Veterinary Congress; also the report of the Special Committee on A. V. M. A. Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize, to be made at this meeting.)

ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE

For some time, we have been very much in need of additional office space to accommodate the growing activities centered in Chicago. With the approval of the Executive Board, negotiations have been conducted with the La Salle-Wacker Corporation, owners of the building in which we are now located, for some additional space. At the present time, we have 1,175 square feet and arrangements have been made to acquire 617 square feet additional. A new lease for three years has been drawn and the new space will be available during the month of September. We will then have 1,792 square feet of office space and this should be ample to take care of present requirements, as well as those for the next few years.

TABLE IV—JOURNAL contents, 1931-1936.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Editorials	49	64	62	55	46	68
Papers	83	124	118	113	89	85
Clinical and case reports	51	40	31	36	22	42
State board examinations announced	9	8	6	8	14	13
Meeting dates announced	235	233	294	279	280	293
Meetings reported	84	70	64	64	74	67
Book reviews	5	8	12	18	14	7
Abstracts	149	138	127	112	114	125
Commencements reported	12	13	13	12	12	12
Obituary notices	114	122	127	143	159	165
Personal items	543	442	392	388	334	298
Miscellaneous items	129	124	131	162	186	121
Communications	3	3	1	1	3	2
Publications received	106	150	93	143	125	81
Army veterinary service announcements	15	13	12	12	16	12
A.V.M.A. proceedings (pages)	176	129	87	92	111	155
U.S.L.S.A. proceedings (pages)	194	243	247	260	195	214
Illustrations	245	169	192	170	191	201

JOURNAL

As is reflected by the accompanying balance sheet, the JOURNAL has had another good year. The circulation has reached the highest point in its history, now being approximately 5,300 copies per month. The current issue (August) carried more paid advertising than any other issue published for about six years. Renewals of subscriptions have been at a very high rate, particularly those coming from foreign countries.

Table IV presents a breakdown of the contents of the twelve issues of the JOURNAL published during 1936, as compared with the five years immediately preceding.

FINANCIAL REPORT—JOURNAL

July 1, 1936—June 30, 1937

Income

Advertising, subscriptions, reprints* and binders.....	\$11,888.02
Association dues (60 per cent of JOURNAL).....	14,516.20
Total	\$26,404.22

Expenses

Rent	\$ 1,200.00
Salaries	6,270.00
Printing and paper stock.....	8,837.56
Envelopes	288.42
Postage	857.01
Half-tones, etchings, etc.....	455.64
Abstracts	250.00
Reprints*	979.46
Office equipment	111.94
Sundry expenses	309.80
Total	\$19,559.83
Gain for period.....	6,844.39
Total	\$26,404.22

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report would not be complete without some acknowledgment of the helpful coöperation given your Secretary-Editor by President Foster, Treasurer Jacob, the members of the Executive Board, the officers of the five sections, and the resident secretaries. To the latter group in particular should a large part of the credit be given for the healthy increase in our membership again this year.

The secretaries of the state and provincial veterinary medical associations have shown a willingness to coöperate whenever their assistance has been asked. As time goes on, it is hoped that there will be a closer and closer tie between these associations and the national organization.

In closing this part of the report, your Secretary-Editor desires to acknowledge the very valuable assistance rendered by Dr. W. T. Spencer and the other members of the Committee on Local Arrangements, in their efforts to make the 74th annual convention a memorable event.

Respectfully submitted,

H. PRESTON HOSKINS, *Secretary-Editor*.

*Amounts offset each other, as reprints are supplied to authors at approximate cost.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Secretary-Editor. What is your pleasure:

DR. KINSLEY: I move it be adopted.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

Dr. Cassius Way will now present a report from the Executive Board. Dr. Way.

Report of the Executive Board

DR. WAY: Members of the House of Representatives: The report which the Executive Board wishes to present to you this evening pertains to certain recommendations that have emanated from this body to the Executive Board, and certain recommendations which the President has made to the Executive Board with the request that they be submitted to you for approval or disapproval.

The first item is the matter of giving the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army, as a unit, representation in the A. V. M. A. House of Representatives, which is covered in this amendment to the Constitution: A new section (15a) is proposed, as follows:

In addition to the representatives for state, territorial and provincial veterinary medical associations provided in section 11, and for alternates provided in section 14, there shall be one representative and one alternate appointed to represent the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army as a unit, on the same basis of representation as the various states, territories and provinces. Such representative and alternate shall be members of the A. V. M. A. in good standing and shall be appointed by the Chief of the Veterinary Division of the Surgeon General's Office. The term of office of the Army representatives shall be two years, and shall date from the first day of the month following their appointment. The representatives of the Army Veterinary Corps shall be chosen in each odd-numbered year.

The Executive Board approved the recommendation that the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army as a unit be given representation in the House of Representatives on the same basis as the various states, and requests the House of Representatives to take the matter off the table for disposition.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Executive Board. What is the desire of the House of Representatives?

DR. C. F. SCHLOTTHAUER: Does the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry have the same privilege?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: At the present time, the Bureau does not have representation, as a body.

DR. C. D. STUBBS: How many votes would this give the Army?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: There are 126 veterinary officers in the Regular Army, and Dr. Hoskins says 120 of them are members of the A. V. M. A. On that basis, I think the Army would have two votes. A veterinary officer in the Army never stays long enough in one place to get identified with an association very intimately. The American Medical Association and the American Dental Association—the other professional organizations—do have representation by the Army, the Navy, and other public health services, by reason of the fact that those people never stay long enough in one state to become identified with it. That is the reason for this amendment.

DR. HUSMAN: I understand that this is an amendment. Therefore it will have to lie over one year, will it not?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: It was introduced last year and laid on the table. It is up for a vote tonight.

DR. KINSLEY: Would it not be necessary to take this off the table before it is voted upon?

DR. WAY: The recommendation covering this amendment came from the House of Representatives to the Executive Board for approval or disapproval. The Executive Board has discussed it pro and con for some considerable time. It has approved the amendment and recommends its adoption.

DR. KINSLEY: I would like to ask a question of the Secretary as to where that particular motion is now.

DR. HOSKINS: On referring to the minutes of the 1936 meeting, I find that Dr. Kinsley made a motion that this be laid on the table, so that if we wanted to reconsider it at some future time, that could be done. That motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

DR. KINSLEY: Then how did it reach the Executive Board?

DR. HOSKINS: It was brought to the Executive Board at the meeting in Chicago, in December, by Colonel Foster. As I understand it, it can be taken from the table now and disposed of. It is all in shape for final disposition.

DR. WEGNER: I move that this question of representation of the Army be taken from the table.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. HUSMAN: I now move the adoption of the recommendation.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. WAY: The Board disapproved the recommendation to amend the Constitution and By-Laws to provide for the election of a speaker and a vice-speaker of the House of Representatives.

They recommend that the Constitution as it reads remain in force.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Gentlemen, you have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board to the effect that they disapprove the recommendation to amend the Constitution and By-Laws to provide for a speaker and vice-speaker of the House of Representatives. What is your pleasure?

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I move you we reject the Executive Board's recommendation.

DR. HUSMAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: It has been moved and seconded that the Executive Board's recommendation be rejected. Are there any remarks? Are you ready for the question? All in favor of its rejection, signify by saying, "Aye." Those opposed, say, "No." We will have a roll-call on it, since the Chair is in doubt.

DR. WEGNER: What is the proposition? I am not sure that I know what I am voting on.

DR. WAY: Gentlemen, this is the question of electing a speaker of the House of Representatives at the annual election of officers. The Board considered the question from this standpoint: That a year in advance of the meeting of the House of Representatives it might be impossible to select a speaker and a vice-speaker who would definitely be members of the House of Representatives the following year. It seemed to the Board that the chairman, or the speaker of the House, should either be elected at each annual meeting as the speaker of any legislative body is elected, or that some officer such as the President of the Association—the President of the A. V. M. A. not having very much to do these days—might act as that presiding officer, due to the fact that he is fully acquainted with the activities of the Association, he is an officer elected by popular vote, and of course must have the best interests of the Association at heart, and because he would be better advised as to the items of business that would be considered than possibly somebody who might be elected by popular vote the first evening of the meeting of the House of Representatives, and know better how to conduct or to proceed with the business of the House.

Also, the President, who is during the year in constant contact with state associations from which the House of Representatives is appointed, would know more of the sentiment of the general veterinary population of the country probably than any other single individual who might come from any individual state. The Board felt that in view of these questions, the President was the most representative member of the Association and that he was

logically the best man to preside at the meeting of the House. Furthermore, in assembling at the first meeting, the time is always more or less taken up, and the question of balloting and deciding on a chairman or a speaker, if there should be a contest, might take up considerable time. In some instances we know in legislative bodies this is dragged out to some considerable extent, so the Board felt that in order that the House of Representatives might get going and get busy and perform the functions for which it is appointed, it would be better to have a definite presiding officer in the form of the President.

DR. HUSMAN: The argument that the Chairman of the Executive Board puts up is very well taken, but I believe that the House of Representatives should be an independent body, and should have the right to elect its own speaker. The President is an ex-officio member of the Executive Board, and when a man sits on the Executive Board he pledges himself to certain parts of the program.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Are you positive of that? You have not been in the Executive Board today.

DR. HUSMAN: I believe that the House of Representatives should have the right to elect its own chairman and conduct business as the lower body. The Executive Board is the higher body. I do not believe anybody should sit in both bodies at one time.

DR. STUBBS: Personally, I am in favor of the President acting as the chairman of the House of Representatives. I want to know how to vote here. I am not straight on that yet.

DR. WAY: The board has disapproved the recommendation. Therefore, if you vote "Yes," you vote against the recommendation of the Board, and if you vote "No," you vote for the recommendation of the Board.

DR. I. E. NEWSOM: I think it ought to be pointed out that when this House was first organized, it did elect its own speaker or presiding officer. You who were at Oklahoma City, will remember that that meeting was presided over by a chairman of its own choice, but this organization evidently felt that it did not care to continue that practice any longer. Last year, at Columbus, the President of the organization presided. Thus, we had this system that you are discussing now; we went to the system whereby the President presides, and that is the system under which we are working now. This is the second year, I believe, that we have had this present system.

The Board, in discussing this matter, considered whether it would be better for the President to preside or for the President-Elect to preside. We discussed that matter. The President-

Elect has not much to do except to figure out what he may do a year hence, and so we discussed whether it would not be a good job for him. Of course, it is perfectly within the province of this organization to elect its own speaker, and I would not want to attempt to influence you one way or the other, but we have done that—we have tried both methods. Now, if you want to change again and go back to the original method, it is perfectly within our province to do so.

DR. R. R. BIRCH: It seems to me that the Chairman of the Executive Board has given us several good and sufficient reasons why we should have the President of the Association preside over the House of Representatives. I think any individual, any one of us selected and called upon immediately to preside, would find himself confused to some extent, because not one of us can be as close to the business of the Association as the President is. Also, I do not quite believe that we have two organizations. I think we have one organization, and I believe that the Executive Board should be supported in this action. It has given it very careful consideration. That would mean voting "No" on this motion, as I understand it.

DR. KINSLEY: I think Dr. Husman gave some very good reasons and, primarily, the practical reason why we should elect our own speaker. The objections to this particular feature, as given by the Chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. Way, have some weight, but nothing that cannot be overcome. They are just little suggestions.

Now, Dr. Newsom, if I recall correctly, we had two years of election of the Chairman of the House from the body. Is that right, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is right.

DR. KINSLEY: We had that in New York and Oklahoma City. We got along splendidly, and I do not think that there is anyone whom the House of Representatives would select as the Speaker of the House who would not have sufficient knowledge to consider everything that comes before us according to the rules of order. All of the objections that have been brought forward are not difficult problems to overcome. I would like to see you vote "Yes" on this motion.

DR. AXBY: Mr. President, Members of the House: Of course, it depends on your point of view; that is always the case. I think also that a great many persons' opinions are pretty much in accord with past experience. It is seldom that an individual makes up his mind about changes that have to do with the Constitution unless he interprets these in terms of his past

experience or the advice he obtains from those who have had an experience of that kind.

To me this would appear a question as to whether or not you want to break down the parliamentary procedure by way of the holding of office. If it is your desire that the President act in the capacity of a chairman—and that is all it is—you must not make up your mind that the presiding officer is placed in a position to put over any cut-and-dried program. All that you want in that presiding officer is assurance of the fact that he is qualified to occupy that position and, secondly, that he will go according to the adopted rules of order, and not endeavor under any circumstances to railroad anything through, which has not had an opportunity to have free and open discussion.

Having had considerable experience in the election of presiding officers for legislative bodies—and this would correspond with that—I am just a little bit at a loss, and wonder why this body does not have within it those who are qualified to be President, why it could not be willing to break down that presiding officership to at least a certain extent and, out of that number present as delegates, select another man equally qualified to preside over a deliberative body. To me, it does not appear as an objection that he is elected and immediately takes the position of presiding officer, whereby he would be nonplused and have to have a year's education and preparation to preside over a deliberative body. Personally, I do not believe that this House of Representatives would make such a radical mistake as to elect an individual to preside over it who would not be qualified, or who might be stampeded, or who would be nonplused because of election to that office.

Therefore, I reiterate the statement: It depends a good deal on your point of view. If you have faith in your House of Representatives, and if that House of Representatives as a whole is composed of individual units who are respected members, then for my part I can see no danger, and I can see no good reason for not electing out of that House of Representatives a man to preside over its deliberative proceedings. I do not say this with any reflections upon the President, in any way whatsoever—of course, I could not—but I do feel that it would be perhaps more democratic and more in accord with the usual programs of deliberative bodies that conduct their business in a parliamentary way, if we would continue our faith in the general delegation and out of that delegation choose the individual whom we want to preside over the matters that it has presented to it.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any other discussion of the

subject before we put the question? The question will be by record vote.

DR. WAY: If you vote "Yes" you vote against the recommendation of the Board; if you vote "No" on the motion as it stands before the House, you vote for the recommendation of the Board.

. . . The roll-call vote then was taken.

Affirmative: Alabama (1), California (3), Florida (2), Illinois (3), Indiana (2), Iowa (3), Louisiana (1), Missouri (2), North Carolina (1), Oklahoma (2), Oregon (1), Tennessee (1), West Virginia (1). Total 23.

Negative: Arkansas (1), Colorado (2), District of Columbia (2), Kansas (2), Maryland (2), Massachusetts (2), Michigan (2), Minnesota (2), Mississippi (1), Nebraska (2), New Jersey (2), New Mexico (1), New York (3), Ohio (3), Pennsylvania (3), South Dakota (2), Texas (2), Utah (1), Vermont (1), Washington (2), Wisconsin (2). Total 40.

Absent or not voting: Arizona (1), Connecticut (1), Delaware (1), Georgia (1), Idaho (1), Kentucky (1), Maine (1), Montana (1), Nevada (1), New Hampshire (1), North Dakota (1), Rhode Island (1), South Carolina (1), Virginia (2), Wyoming (1). Total 16.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The tally shows 23 yes, and 40 no. The "noes" have it.

DR. WAY: The question regarding the number of members on the Executive Board has been presented with the suggestion that the Board be reduced from 13 to five. The Board disapproved the proposal to reduce the number of members for the following reason: The original Executive Board consisted of six district members and a member-at-large. Under that distribution of representation, several of the districts were very large geographically, and the representatives on the Executive Board were frequently not well known in the remote sections of the districts in which they lived.

The Association, some years ago, felt that the districts should be split up and the number of members increased. At present there are ten district members, one member-at-large, the President and the President-Elect as ex-officio members of the Board, which makes a body of 13 members, which, the Board feels, is quite representative. Therefore, the Board disapproved the proposal to reduce the number. The smaller number might be more workable, you understand, as far as effective work is concerned on the Board, because a smaller committee is always more workable, but the larger board is more representative of the profession of the country.

DR. BIRCH: I move that we sustain the action of the Executive Board.

DR. B. A. BEACH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any discussion on the question before it is put to a vote?

DR. KINSLEY: I would just like to ask one question. We are apparently very nicely situated financially. We might get into a little stress and, as I understand it, the Association bears the expense of Executive Board members attending meetings. Is that correct?

DR. WAY: Some years ago, the Association approved the question of paying the expenses of the members of the Executive Board because some of them did not receive their expenses from other sources, and they came from long distances and were really serving the Association. At the last meeting of the Board in Chicago, the Board voted to pay the expenses of the members of the Board to the special meeting which is held each year at the time of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association meeting in Chicago, and that only the traveling expenses of the members of the Board be paid at the annual meeting of the Association, which would be this meeting, for instance, unless their expenses are paid from some other source, such as state officials or men representing institutions. So, at the present time, the Association pays the expenses to the special meeting of the Board in Chicago and the traveling expenses to the annual meeting of the Association.

As far as the finances are concerned, the Treasurer's report today showed a very satisfactory condition, and apparently we are getting along all right.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Does that answer your question, Dr. Kinsley?

DR. KINSLEY: Yes.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any other question on the subject before it is put to a vote?

DR. C. C. HISEL: Can you give us some idea about the expense incurred at the meeting in Chicago, and about what the expenses would be to attend this meeting, in order that we may have some concept of the cost in the matter on which we are voting?

DR. WAY: The Secretary can give that in round figures.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: We have that information all tabulated. It would take about five minutes to get it. I do not have it with me.

DR. HISEL: It is a matter of adopting something here in the way of expense of which we have no idea. I do not know whether it is \$1,000 or \$2,500, or what it is.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You know where an Executive Board member comes from, and you know how much the railroad fare is. The fares have to be certified to by the President and the Secretary, when the bills are sent in. It is the cost for railroad fare. One man's bill was \$17.00, I think. I do not think Dr. Merillat, whose home is in Chicago, had any expense. It depends on how far the man comes. He has to submit an itemized account of the expenses incurred.

DR. WAY: The Secretary has just said that in round numbers it is approximately \$1,000 a year for both meetings.*

SECRETARY HOSKINS: It will average that. It varies considerably from year to year. I have the figures; they are all available, and I will send for them if you want to wait for them. Sometimes a member will have part of his expenses paid from some other source, and the Association will be asked to pay only a part. Some will have all their expenses paid. The distance traveled to the meeting affects the expense. The information is all on record, and I can have it here within five minutes if you want it.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: What is the pleasure of the members on getting this information?

DR. HUSMAN: I believe the approximate figure is all right.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: All in favor of sustaining the recommendation of the Executive Board, signify by saying, "Aye"; all against, say, "No." It is carried.

DR. WAY: The Board agreed that the recommendation that a committee of three be appointed to study the business management of the Association would entail considerable expense and merely obtain the same information that is now available to the Association through its duly elected and constituted Executive Board, which examines, supervises, and is at all times familiar with the management and the business of the Association.

I might say that the recommendation of the President today, which recommendation will be presented to you in a few minutes—the question of business management—was discussed and an important recommendation made which really bears especially on this question that was brought up last year. The Board

*The total expenses for the two meetings held during 1936 amounted to \$970.60. The average yearly expense for five years (1932-1936 inclusive) was \$990.03.—H. P. H.

DR. BIRCH: I move that we sustain the action of the Executive Board.

DR. B. A. BEACH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any discussion on the question before it is put to a vote?

DR. KINSLEY: I would just like to ask one question. We are apparently very nicely situated financially. We might get into a little stress and, as I understand it, the Association bears the expense of Executive Board members attending meetings. Is that correct?

DR. WAY: Some years ago, the Association approved the question of paying the expenses of the members of the Executive Board because some of them did not receive their expenses from other sources, and they came from long distances and were really serving the Association. At the last meeting of the Board in Chicago, the Board voted to pay the expenses of the members of the Board to the special meeting which is held each year at the time of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association meeting in Chicago, and that only the traveling expenses of the members of the Board be paid at the annual meeting of the Association, which would be this meeting, for instance, unless their expenses are paid from some other source, such as state officials or men representing institutions. So, at the present time, the Association pays the expenses to the special meeting of the Board in Chicago and the traveling expenses to the annual meeting of the Association.

As far as the finances are concerned, the Treasurer's report today showed a very satisfactory condition, and apparently we are getting along all right.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Does that answer your question, Dr. Kinsley?

DR. KINSLEY: Yes.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any other question on the subject before it is put to a vote?

DR. C. C. HISEL: Can you give us some idea about the expense incurred at the meeting in Chicago, and about what the expenses would be to attend this meeting, in order that we may have some concept of the cost in the matter on which we are voting?

DR. WAY: The Secretary can give that in round figures.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: We have that information all tabulated. It would take about five minutes to get it. I do not have it with me.

DR. HISEL: It is a matter of adopting something here in the way of expense of which we have no idea. I do not know whether it is \$1,000 or \$2,500, or what it is.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You know where an Executive Board member comes from, and you know how much the railroad fare is. The fares have to be certified to by the President and the Secretary, when the bills are sent in. It is the cost for railroad fare. One man's bill was \$17.00, I think. I do not think Dr. Merillat, whose home is in Chicago, had any expense. It depends on how far the man comes. He has to submit an itemized account of the expenses incurred.

DR. WAY: The Secretary has just said that in round numbers it is approximately \$1,000 a year for both meetings.*

SECRETARY HOSKINS: It will average that. It varies considerably from year to year. I have the figures; they are all available, and I will send for them if you want to wait for them. Sometimes a member will have part of his expenses paid from some other source, and the Association will be asked to pay only a part. Some will have all their expenses paid. The distance traveled to the meeting affects the expense. The information is all on record, and I can have it here within five minutes if you want it.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: What is the pleasure of the members on getting this information?

DR. HUSMAN: I believe the approximate figure is all right.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: All in favor of sustaining the recommendation of the Executive Board, signify by saying, "Aye"; all against, say, "No." It is carried.

DR. WAY: The Board agreed that the recommendation that a committee of three be appointed to study the business management of the Association would entail considerable expense and merely obtain the same information that is now available to the Association through its duly elected and constituted Executive Board, which examines, supervises, and is at all times familiar with the management and the business of the Association.

I might say that the recommendation of the President today, which recommendation will be presented to you in a few minutes—the question of business management—was discussed and an important recommendation made which really bears especially on this question that was brought up last year. The Board

*The total expenses for the two meetings held during 1936 amounted to \$970.60. The average yearly expense for five years (1932-1936 inclusive) was \$990.03.—H. P. H.

felt that to appoint a committee to study the management would be superfluous, and they would arrive probably at the same conclusion that the Executive Board has at the present time.

DR. KINSLEY: I move that we approve the recommendation of the Executive Board relative to the business methods committee.
... The motion was duly seconded and carried. ...

DR. WAY: The Board did not find it necessary to take any action on the recommendation to move the treasury of the Association to Chicago, as the treasury is so located at the present time. All monies are deposited in the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, and the treasury is virtually there at present.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any discussion, or anything to be said on that recommendation of the Executive Board?

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption.

... The motion was duly seconded and carried. ...

DR. WAY: The President read to the Board a report containing four or five rather vital recommendations. The first pertains to the official organ, the JOURNAL of the Association. The President recommends that the JOURNAL be entirely revamped; that it be enlarged; that the advertising space be increased and thus increase revenue; that the leading articles—scientific and so forth—be divided into sections; that various phases of veterinary activities—public health, food hygiene, governmental activities, and so forth—be incorporated and enlarged upon; that the subscription be increased to non-members of the Association; that the JOURNAL be sold to anybody who wants to pay for it, the same as the *Journal* of the American Medical Association; and that the various important changes be made relative to the JOURNAL which may make it more practical and more suitable for the rank and file of the membership-at-large of the Association.

These recommendations were discussed to some considerable length today, occupying most of the session, and the Board recommends the adoption of that part of the President's report pertaining to the revamping of the JOURNAL, making it larger and more serviceable to the Association, and that a committee of three be appointed to study the question, make recommendations, and report as soon as possible. This report would probably be presented at the meeting of the Board to be held in Chicago, and final recommendations, as far as putting this into practice is concerned, would be submitted at the next meeting of the House of Representatives.

DR. KINSLEY: I move we approve the recommendation.

... The motion was duly seconded and carried. ...

DR. WAY: The next recommendation of the President pertains to the appointment of a business manager whose duties shall be those of any business manager of any good business organization, or corporation or association of this kind—to increase revenues, assist in the business management, and assist in putting the Association, from the standpoint of business standing, in a better position, to assist the Secretary-Editor, and take charge of various phases of the business of the Association; if the method of holding meetings which we are trying out this year is successful and the revenue is large enough, to pay the running expenses of the meeting; and the relationship between commercial exhibitors and so forth, all to be considered under this heading.

The Board recommends the adoption of this part of the President's report, providing for a business manager in principle, and that a committee of three be appointed to study the situation, with power to act.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard that part of the report by the Chairman. Is there any discussion?

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move the adoption of this recommendation, with the elimination of the provision that the committee have power to act. We do not want to have any action until we have another report concerning it.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: That will be a year from now.

DR. KINSLEY: Yes, sir.

DR. HISEL: Mr. President, in order that we may have in mind and thoroughly understand the scope of this recommendation, I believe it is the duty of the President, since he made it, I believe, to explain it in some detail for the education of the delegates present.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Gentlemen, if that is your pleasure, I will proceed. I have gone over the country from east to west and from north to south this last year, and spent \$1,000 talking at 27 meetings. I have read over 15 to 17 annual presidential addresses, and it seems that almost every president has recommended, in his annual address, that things of this character take place. As a consequence, I decided I would not make any recommendations in my address, but would go to the Executive Board and get a little action, if possible, without letting the recommendations in my President's address get to the Executive Board after I left, and without my being there. I thought I had better be there and talk to the Board. Then I would know what they were saying, and I could defend it. That was why it went to the Executive Board this morning.

At every meeting that I have attended during the year, the members have almost unanimously favored revamping the JOURNAL and putting a little "it" or personality into the thing and bringing it down to date. It is strictly, the practitioners say, a very scientific publication, and we want to bring it down in comparison with other medical journals, particularly the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. They have gone into commercial life and commercial activities very strongly, and are making lots of money, and it has been my thought that if we could revamp the JOURNAL and make it a little larger—say 7x10 or thereabouts—

DR. KINSLEY (interrupting): We had that point cleared up about the JOURNAL. It is the business manager we want to know about.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I am getting to the business manager, but I cannot get to that before I give you the prologue. (Laughter)

A journal of this kind will require a business manager for the reason that the Secretary told you a little while ago how many thousand pieces of mail he gets, and he cannot do any more than he is doing today with the present JOURNAL, and the JOURNAL cannot be revamped unless we have another member to look after it.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association state that you can have a Secretary, and an Editor and a Business Manager of the JOURNAL—three officers, if you want them independent of each other, or the three offices may be held by one member, as at present. Therefore, the Constitution will have to be changed.

It is my opinion that an editor, in looking after the JOURNAL, can not do any more than he is doing, and if you bring the JOURNAL up to the present day and make it a popular journal and increase the membership, you will have to have another man who can run the business of the Association like the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association do. He will also manage the annual meetings and be the business representative. This year the President has been acting as sort of semi-official business representative. Dr. Flynn last year went around and hustled as many memberships as he could get, and I have been doing the same thing this year. I do not think that is a proper thing for a president to do, after getting into the game and going through it rather strenuously.

I think that a business manager should be appointed to take the business of the Association to as many local meetings as possible and look after subscriptions and memberships and be

the contact man all over the United States, and the President should be a president in name and in action, dignified, and should not get out and try to hustle and compete to see how many members we can get, like we have been doing for several years.

The aim, Dr. Hoskins said, of President Foster, was to get 500 members, and Dr. Flynn's was to get so many members. I do not think that is a good policy, and I have been told so by members of the American Veterinary Medical Association. I believe, after a year's experience, that these people are correct, and that we ought to have a business manager to represent the Association and do all of that work. I believe that a business manager, by increasing the size of the JOURNAL, increasing the advertising space, increasing the technical and scientific exhibits at our meetings, and making each meeting a technical and scientific exposition like those of the American Medical and American Dental Association, will send us forward with every other organization, and not backward like we have been going for the last 50 years. I think a business manager is very essential.

Is there any other discussion on the matter before we get to a vote on the subject?

DR. KINSLEY: That involves quite a good deal, probably for the advantage of the Association, but I think we had better walk before we run, and give this due consideration. I repeat my motion to appoint the committee to study this carefully, about the business manager, as well as the action on the JOURNAL. I think we had better have a little more time for consideration.

DR. WAY: May I say just a word? Dr. Kinsley, it is perfectly all right to wait and hold off for another year. It is easy to do that. But the Association is getting to a point where, as the Secretary has told you, the business of the Association is getting to be almost tremendous. They get as high as 100 to 200 pieces of mail a day, and that has to be taken care of. There is business in that mail that has to be taken care of. There are dozens of letters that come from members of the Association that require personal answers. That has to come from the Secretary. It is perfectly all right to wait, but we need the man right now. If you do not like him after you have had him for a year, it is very easy to fire him, but we need him right now.

DR. BEACH: I would like to ask a question. How much is that to cost, and how much money is appropriated therefor? It would be a good thing and all that, but that is the point I would like to have cleared up.

DR. WAY: The Board did not set any amount, and they did not appropriate any money. They recommended that you endorse

their recommendation to appoint a committee with power to act. If a committee of three is appointed, they are not going to act to the detriment of the Association; they are going to act for the good of the Association, and I take my chances with any three members of the Executive Board, myself excluded, and accept their decision, but we do need assistance right now, and I do not believe that we are going to have any detrimental action. The business manager, if he is good, is going to pay for himself. There is no argument about that—he is going to pay his way.

DR. HISEL: Mr. President and Delegates: It seems to me, if this man is needed as badly as the Chairman of the Executive Board has indicated—and I am inclined to believe him, as far as I know, and that knowledge is limited—why could it not be brought up at the next meeting of the House of Representatives, which I believe is on Thursday. That would give the committee appointed time to study this matter very carefully. It would do even more than that—it would permit of the opportunity of discussing it with many people here attending this meeting who could not be contacted personally in any other way short of a year. I think it is high time that we as veterinarians sell ourselves to this nation.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any other discussion of the matter before we ask for the wishes of the House of Representatives on the recommendation of the Executive Board?

DR. BIRCH: Just one question: Is this committee of three to be selected from the Executive Board, or did I misunderstand you? Is it from the Executive Board?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: From the Executive Board—correct.

DR. B. T. SIMMS: The recommendation did not so state.

DR. WAY: The Board recommends in principle the adoption of that part of the President's report providing for a business manager, and that a committee of three be appointed to study the situation, with power to act. That coming from the Board and having been considered by the Board and the Board being responsible for the business management of the office of the Association, it would naturally seem that the committee should be one from the Executive Board.

DR. C. J. SCOTT: I would like to know who would make the appointment.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: It would be the Chairman of the Executive Board.

DR. WAY: Gentlemen, the Chairman of the Executive Board would naturally make the appointment of a committee of the

Executive Board to study this situation. It would be a committee of the Board, and it would have to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Board.

DR. H. H. BAUR: In regard to the committee of the Executive Board itself, if they have already acted and talked this proposition over, why should the same three be put back on another committee to do the same thing? It should come from the members on the outside. Let us talk about it. They have already talked it over once, and it is the same thing to be gone right back over by the same members of the Executive Board. That still does not give the members of the House a chance to talk at all.

DR. WAY: Doctor, the Executive Board recommends in principle the adoption of the President's recommendation—the appointment of a committee to study the question and have power to act. If the House of Representatives does not like it when it is finally submitted, they can reject it and discharge the business manager, if the committee is successful in finding one.

DR. BAUR: They have already gone over the same thing. Why should a committee be appointed to do the same thing over? That is my point. Three members on the outside should constitute the committee. Let them talk it over and report back to the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: If I may speak for Dr. Way, I do not think you understand the situation. To discuss the thing carefully would take a great deal of the time of the Executive Board, and the Board decided to put it in the hands of a committee of three members of the Board, to study it very carefully, get all the details worked out, and then present it so that everything would be in detail. This is just a rough recommendation, and we cannot go ahead and give you the details before some committee has had time to work them out. The Executive Board did not take that time; they said they would appoint three of their members to work it out and report.

DR. STUBBS: It seems to me that we are all taking time to do the same thing here. I do not think there is a man here who would do anything against the Association. I think everybody wants to follow the advice of the Association as long as it is sound. I do not see any objection to appointing a committee of three and letting them report back to the House Thursday evening, what the salary is to be, and so forth. We are just asking questions here now. We are not getting anywhere. I do not know what we are talking about. I want to put before the House a motion that we let the Chairman of the Board, or

the President of this Association, appoint a committee of three to make a report back to the House of Representatives on Thursday, or whenever we meet, and then let us study it, go into it in detail and decide whether we are going to do it or not.

DR. KINSLEY: Was my motion seconded?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: No, sir; I do not think so.

DR. BIRCH: It seems to me that Dr. Kinsley's motion should have been a motion to amend the report of the Executive Board; that is, the motion of the Executive Board, I believe, has to be accepted as it is, or else amended according to an amendment which they will accept.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: There was no second to Dr. Kinsley's motion. Then we have a motion made by Dr. Stubbs to the effect that a committee of the Executive Board be appointed to go into this thing in detail, as much as possible, and report back to the House of Representatives on Thursday. Then the House will be prepared to vote on the recommendation as presented by the Chairman of the Executive Board tonight.

DR. HISEL: I second that motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any further discussion.

DR. BIRCH: I do not believe that any group can study this question between now and the next meeting of the House of Representatives on Thursday evening. I do not believe they can get the facts together that they have to have. It seems to me that we should point toward accepting the recommendation of the Executive Board, and for that reason I do not believe we should pass this motion as it is.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Birch, the men here would like to discuss the thing between now and Thursday night and have some idea on how to vote, and get the question out in the open. Then they will be more satisfied to go along or reject it. I think that the motion is a very good idea, to get the people to discuss it. This is the first time a concrete case has come up before this body for definite action, and while we have been an Association for 75 years, that may be a short time to get a thing like this. (Laughter). Three more days will not do any harm, and then everybody will be satisfied, and they will have time to mull it over, and then they can vote more satisfactorily and more understandingly.

Is there any other discussion?

DR. KINSLEY: I still cannot comprehend the reason for the rush; even though we have had it for 75 years, I think we ought to go into this carefully. It is a movement that means a lot to this Association. This Association has survived this long—75

years, or approximately that—and I think to delay this action until one year hence is not going to be any serious damage to the organization. I think we will still be here and going good.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the motion, and it has been seconded. What is the pleasure of the House of Representatives? All in favor of the motion made by Dr. Stubbs and seconded by Dr. Hisel, signify by saying, "Aye"; all against, "No." The motion is carried.

DR. WAY: The next question, gentlemen, is the question of the location of the annual meeting. The President makes a recommendation that we make a selection of the place of the annual meeting in an orderly, business-like manner, for the welfare of the business of the Association, above local pride and local wishes, accept only such invitations as meet the Association's business requirements, after careful investigation, and report; to study the invitations and facilities in the cities from which the invitations come; report to the Executive Board and then to the House of Representatives at the annual meeting, and announce the decision as to the location of the annual meeting. This would require that the Association should select its place of meeting two years in advance.

Two years is none too long to arrange for a meeting of an association of this size. The meeting should consider the commercial, scientific and education exhibits, and select the place which is too large rather than too small; make the Association meetings self-supporting; place the organization of the meeting of the A. V. M. A. in the headquarters of the Association; and all business pertaining to the annual meeting should be handled and the place of the meeting investigated by a special committee consisting of the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Secretary of the Association, and the President of the Veterinary Exhibitors' Association as a guest member; that the recommendation of this committee and their investigation regarding places which are suitable for the Association to meet in should be considered by the Executive Board and they in turn present it to this body.

We have experienced in the past and, undoubtedly if we go on the same way we have in the past, we will be confronted with many situations which occur when we go to places that are not adequate to take care of an association of this size. The President makes these recommendations pertaining to the annual meeting, and the Board approved the recommendation of the President with reference to the selection of the place of meeting, and recommends that the committee selected be approved.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any discussion on these recommendations submitted by the Chairman of the Executive Board? Have you any suggestions? What is your pleasure as to that recommendation of the Executive Board?

DR. R. A. HENDERSHOTT: I move that the recommendation of the Executive Board be approved.

DR. BIRCH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Do not forget that this will require two years in advance, as Dr. Way said, and the time, place and duration of the next regular meeting will be fixed by the Executive Board, when it meets during the annual meeting, right at this time, and that the meeting will be announced in the JOURNAL issued following the annual meeting of the Association.

DR. STUBBS: Do I understand that that means the Executive Board would decide on the place of the meeting instead of the House of Representatives?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The Executive Board will make a careful study of the adequacy of the invitations extended to this Association by the veterinary associations, local associations, boards of trade, and so on. They will study those invitations and see what cities have the facilities to take care of this meeting and can do it in a manner fitting the requirements of the Association. They will then report to you here and make recommendations to you that this city is satisfactory or this city is not satisfactory.

DR. BIRCH: One more question: When does that take effect? Will it decide our next meeting?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: It will take effect right here at this meeting. We will take invitations for the 1939 meeting right here.

DR. KINSLEY: I would like to ask the Secretary, Mr. Chairman, whether or not this interferes in any way with the present Constitution. Would the Constitution have to be amended?

DR. HOSKINS: I have studied that point in the short time that has been available, and I think, under a liberal interpretation of the By-Laws, as they now stand, that we can go right ahead with this without any amendment being necessary.

PRESIDENT FOSTER (reading): "The time, place and duration of the next regular meeting should be fixed by the Executive Board, at the first meeting of the Board following the annual meeting of the Association, *unless otherwise ordered by the Association.*"—Article IV of the Constitution.

DR. HOSKINS: In that case, the Association is the House of Representatives.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any discussion? All in favor, signify by saying, "Aye"; opposed, "No." The "ayes" have it.

DR. WAY: The President recommended to the Board that a suitable scroll or parchment be prepared to be presented to each president as he leaves office. The Board approved the recommendation of the President with reference to the preparation of a suitable scroll to be presented to each retiring President, and that the action be retroactive to include all living past presidents in good standing and members of the Association. There would be something like 18 living past presidents who would receive this scroll within a reasonable time, signifying that each had been president of the Association in his particular year.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any discussion on that recommendation of the President? That was brought to my attention, gentlemen; that was not an original idea. I do not want to copy everything the American Medical Association does, but it presents a gold medal to its president when he retires from office. I think it is very fitting to have a little personality in this Association and do the same thing to our presidents. Probably it will have the least effect on me; therefore I said I would take the rap and recommend it. I think that there is nothing better than a man who is in active practice or actively engaged in his profession could have to represent his year's activity in behalf of the Association, than to have a scroll that he could hang up in his office as a memento that he had been honored by this Association with the high office of president.

DR. BEACH: I move that it be so ordered.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. WAY: The President recommended that the headquarters of the Association be transferred to the National Capital, for the following reasons: There would be closer coöperation with the legislative bodies of Congress in reference to matters of national importance to the veterinary profession. They would be in close contact with the United States Public Health Service, with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and with the Army. There are other reasons which are not enumerated here why it would be advantageous for the headquarters of the Association to be located in Washington.

The Board recommends that the matter concerning the moving of the headquarters of the Association to the National Capital be laid on the table.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any discussion, gentlemen?

DR. KINSLEY: I move we accept the Board's recommendation.

DR. L. N. MORIN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I would like to make a statement in that behalf. I recommended to the Executive Board that that be

given consideration and thought that, sometime in the future, if it were possible, and if we developed, it might be considered a possibility to move there. I did not intend to recommend that action be taken on that at this time. I am glad that you made the motion, Dr. Kinsley.

Are you ready for the question? All in favor, signify by saying, "Aye"; opposed, "No." The "ayes" have it.

DR. WAY: Mr. President, that is all the Board has to recommend at this time. We will endeavor to have the one or two points which were discussed in reference to the business manager ready for Thursday evening, and any other items that come up in the meantime.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Thank you, Dr. Way. Is there anything else to be discussed in connection with that report? If there is not, we appreciate the report of the Chairman of the Executive Board, and we will proceed to the next order of business, the financial statement of the Treasurer, Dr. M. Jacob.

. . . Dr. Jacob read his statement. . . .

(Report appears on page 497.)

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Treasurer. What is your pleasure?

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: We will now have the report of Representative on the Board of Managers of the Horse and Mule Association of America—Dr. T. A. Sigler.

. . . Dr. Sigler read his report. . . .

Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative on the Board of Managers of the Horse and Mule Association of America

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The Horse and Mule Association of America has been in existence for more than 17 years. It is a corporation, not for profit, organized under the laws of Illinois, and exists to aid and encourage the breeding, raising and use of horses and mules. That includes all breeds and types, without partiality toward any of them. The Association feels that there is a place for every breed and a place for every type in this country. It is simply a matter of getting them into their proper places.

The work of the Association has been directed along three principal lines, as in the past:

(1) To increase the use of horses and mules on farms, especially the breeding and raising of better animals.

(2) To maintain and increase the use of horses and mules in non-agricultural pursuits.

(3) To increase the use and production of pleasure horses suitable for the thousands of new riders who are becoming devotees of horse-back riding.

On January 1, 1936, there were 11,637,000 horses and 4,685,000 mules on farms, and only about 500,000 horses and mules, combined, not on farms. In other words, out of every 33 horses and mules now existing in the United States, approximately 32 are on farms and one in non-agricultural work. Most pleasure horses are on farms, for the majority of wealthy people who keep pleasure horses have farms or country estates, where their driving, riding or racing animals are kept when not in competition. Men who own these valuable animals are taking more interest in their care and feed and treatment than they did a few years ago.

The Association brought together the past year information from 30 experienced breeders of jacks and jennets. These data, never before compiled or published, were given widespread publicity, not only through the members, but through agricultural agents in 15 principal mule-raising states. This report contains information of direct practical value to all men who are raising jacks or planning to buy jacks for mule-production. It embodies the seasoned knowledge of the most successful American producers of jacks and jennets, many of whom have been in the business a lifetime.

The Association's motion-picture, "Horse Power in Action," has been shown to more than 60,000 people since February 1, 1936, and has met with enthusiastic response wherever shown. It has taught good type in horses and mules, has featured the multi-hitches, and has shown vividly what is needed in great pulling animals.

Many horse shows have been held throughout the country in the small towns, starting early in the season, and many of them being dated ahead as far as October. These create as much interest as the old-time horse show when the horse reigned supreme as the chief mode of transportation. No small-town entertainment seems complete these days without a good horse show as the main attraction.

In the August number of the *Breeders' Gazette*, we note with enthusiasm that Wayne Dinsmore is holding the National Horse-Pulling Contest, with \$1,700.00 in premiums, in connection with the national Percheron show. That is great work to feature a dynamometer at the draft horse show. They are reaching down in every state and have offered prizes last year aggregating \$2,500.00 in cash, and a gold, a silver and six bronze medals to boys in vocational agriculture, who did the best judging of horses and mules in the various states. That has done much to encourage interest among boys in better horses and mules.

The Association has appealed to Congress to make an appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry and state experiment stations to take up some of the diseases of the horse for research, such as moon blindness, etc. Encephalomyelitis has caused the loss of so many horses in good farming districts, that many of the farmers have been forced to buy tractors. The price of horses has increased to the point where they cost almost as much as tractors. The easy-payment plans of the tractor salesmen have tempted many farmers to buy who cannot really afford the upkeep of the machine. Many farmers who had one horse found, in looking for a mate to that horse, that they could do better by trading it in on a tractor.

In the case of the farmer who cannot afford the upkeep of a tractor, when the machine begins to wear out, he will be looking around for horses and mules again. There will be many horses and mules available at lower prices later on, and the farmer will swing back to them eventually. There are lots of good colts coming on throughout the country to meet these demands.

Good farmers who rely upon horses and mules usually are foresighted. They plan their work in advance. Much of their plowing is done in the fall, to avoid a rush in the spring. Everything that can be done in advance of the time when actual field work starts, is done. Every suitable day in early spring, when ground is fit to be tilled, is utilized, some of the tillage that must be done before seeding can be undertaken.

There is no question but that the activities of the Association have helped to increase veterinary practice.

We can thank the Horse and Mule Association for its untiring efforts to keep the horse before the public eye in its advertisements, its work with pulling contests, and with 4H clubs. It has built up a strong, permanent organization, helped facilities for riding by promoting bridle paths and riding trails, and helped to make the people in general more horse-minded.

The support given by the A. V. M. A. to the Horse and Mule Association of America is greatly appreciated by that body. Your continued coöperation is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. A. SIGLER.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the reading of the report by Dr. Sigler. What is your pleasure?

DR. J. H. GILLMANN: I move it be accepted.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: We will now have the report of our Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science—Dr. Ward Giltner. Dr. Hoskins will read the report.

. . . Dr. Hoskins read Dr. Giltner's report. . . .

Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The 99th meeting of the Association was held in Atlantic City, December 28, 1936, to January 2, 1937.

The 14th annual award of the Association Prize was made to Dr. W. M. Stanley for his paper, "Crystalline Tobacco-Mosaic Virus Protein." His work led to the isolation from mosaic-diseased plants of a crystalline protein, possessing the properties of the virus. It turned out to be a protein of surprisingly high molecular weight, namely, 17,000,000.

The meetings of the Section on Medical Sciences were devoted to a symposium on cancer, with the exception of a joint session with the Subsection on Pharmacy and a session on viruses. The cancer session was given over to a consideration of radiation, particularly the newer work involving high voltage radiation; heredity and constitutional factors; the induction, stimulation and inhibition of tumorous growths, as well as tissue culture and metabolism of cancerous tissue.

A paper from the Mayo Clinic was presented on a study of the incidence of Echinococcus disease in the United States and Canada. The incidence was highest in centers of immigration. Of interest was the fact that, although dogs in many foreign countries are infested with

the echinococcus, particularly in Iceland, the dogs in North America are very rarely infested.

The summer session was held in Denver, Colorado, June 21-26, 1937. Of interest to veterinarians was a Symposium on Diseases Caused by Acid-Fast Bacteria. Special attention was paid to "Tuberculosis and Other Animal Diseases of Acid-Fast Origin." The first paper, "Tuberculosis in Domestic Animals," by Dr. George W. Stiles, was followed by papers entitled, "Tuberculin Reactions in Cattle and No-lesion Reactions," by Drs. William H. Feldman, Arthur B. Crawford and L. L. Daines. A paper on "Tuberculosis in Cold-Blooded Animals," by Dr. Joseph D. Aronson, was presented; also a paper by Dr. W. A. Hagan on "Johne's Disease." The subject of "Leprosy" was discussed with reference to "Geographical Distribution," "Epidemiology," "Bacteriology and Immunology," "Cultivation" and "Institutional Segregation."

The Chairman of Section N, Medical Sciences, is Dr. Esmond R. Long, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Dr. Malcolm Soule, University of Michigan; Member of Sectional Committee, Dr. Paul R. Cannon, University of Chicago. The President of A. A. A. S. is Dr. George D. Birkhoff, Harvard, and the Permanent Secretary is Dr. Forest R. Moulton.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WARD GILTNER.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report read by Dr. Hoskins, prepared by Dr. Giltner. What is your pleasure?

DR. HISEL: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Next we will have a report of the Committee on Legislation. It will be read by Dr. Hoskins, in the absence of Dr. J. P. Turner, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Hoskins read the report. . . .

Report of the Committee on Legislation

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

MILITARY LEGISLATION

A bill (S. 2311) was introduced by Senator Copeland, on April 29, 1937, the title showing that it pertained to Dental and Medical officers only, but in the body of the bill it asked for seven assistants to the Surgeon General with the rank of brigadier general, one of whom was to be an officer of the Dental Corps and one of the Veterinary Corps. This bill was read twice and referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and no further action was taken.

On July 28, Representative Dow W. Harter, of Akron, Ohio, member of the House Military Affairs Committee, reported out a bill (S. 2463) which had passed the Senate on June 1, 1937. This bill was introduced by Senator Sheppard, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and provided for an increase in Dental and Medical officers only to take care of the increase in Regular Army personnel. The provisions of this bill were incorporated in the Army Appropriation Bill.

When Representative Harter reported this bill out before the House, it had been entirely rewritten by the House Military Affairs Committee.

The following comment appeared in the *Army and Navy Register* of August 7, 1937, pertaining to this bill:

"The House of August 2 passed the bill (S. 2463) authorizing an additional number of medical and dental officers for the Army. An amendment struck out the entire Senate provisions. The new language provides for four assistants to the Surgeon General, with rank of brigadier general, with one from the dental corps, and 1,183 medical officers and 258 dental officers.

"The bill now is in conference.

"Representative Thomason of Texas asked if the legislation included a brigadier general for the Veterinary Corps. Representative Harter, in charge of the bill, said that no representations were made to the committee with reference to officers of the Veterinary Corps, but the increase of the enlisted personnel required additional medical and dental officers. He insisted the matter was in the hands of the administrative officers of the War Department, particularly the Surgeon General.

"Mr. Thomason asked if there was any assurance from the high officials of the War Department that any provision would be made to take care of the Veterinary Corps, and he was informed there was none."

Mr. Harter's reply to the inquiry of Mr. Thomason is very enlightening and it must be a great surprise to the veterinary profession to learn that the Surgeon General of the Army did not give any assurance to Mr. Harter that the veterinary profession should be recognized by authorizing a brigadier general for Chief of the Veterinary Corps in this bill.

BURKE BILL

The bill to regulate canned dog food was not presented to Congress. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has written a report on this matter for Senator Burke, who gives assurance that the matter will be given consideration in the next Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. P. TURNER, *Chairman*

(Signed) CASSIUS WAY

E. A. CROSSMAN

F. E. MCCLELLAND

GEO. H. HART

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Committee on Legislation, prepared by Dr. Turner. What is your pleasure in the matter?

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products—Dr. F. A. Imler, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Imler read the report. . . .

Report of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The Committee on Veterinary Biological Products reports that it has completed its examination of the available literature pertaining to the several biological products prepared for the prevention and

treatment of blackleg in cattle and recommends that the following products be accepted by the Association:

Anti-blackleg serum, blackleg aggrassin (cultural), blackleg aggrassin (natural) and blackleg bacterin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) F. A. IMLER, *Chairman*

(Signed) T. O. BOOTH

(Signed) I. M. CASHELL

(Signed) A. F. SCHALK

FRANK BREED

DR. KINSLEY: I move the adoption of the report.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals—Dr. H. D. Bergman, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Bergman read the report. . . .

Report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Every since the organization of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, in 1927, and the appointment, in 1930, of its subcommittee to represent organized veterinary medicine in the revision of the National Formulary, Sixth Edition, it has been the custom to present annually a rather long and detailed report of the activities of these committees and their accomplishments. It is the opinion of the Committee that its duties and responsibilities are now so well established and understood that a detailed report of its routine contacts and accomplishments during the year is not necessary. In fact, to review in detail the individual matters handled by the Committee would be entirely impracticable and too time-consuming. The Association officers are familiar with its various activities through contact of the chairman with the Secretary's office. These activities are a matter of record. Hence, at this time, it is proposed to make merely a brief progress report and mention especially one or two new projects that the Committee believes important.

While it might appear that the duties and responsibilities of the Committee pertaining to the National Formulary ceased with the official adoption of the Sixth Revision on June 1, 1936, yet actually this is not the case. The reason is that the National Formulary follows the policy of the United States Pharmacopoeia whereby, in order that it be maintained on a basis of representing the latest developments in related sciences, provision is made for supplements to be prepared by the Committee on Revision at any time such action is deemed desirable and to be published as a part of the current edition. This means that the current committees must continue to function until the new personnel is selected for the next complete revision beginning in 1940.

In the June, 1937, issue of the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A., the chairman of this committee published a review of certain items in the current revisions of the U. S. P. and N. F. of interest to veterinarians. In the article, reference is made to the fact that the American Veterinary Medical Association has not been accorded membership in the

United States Pharmacopoeial Convention although the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association are allowed three and two delegates respectively. It seems to represent one of those situations in which veterinary medicine frequently finds itself, that of not being recognized on a parity with other branches of medicine in certain fields of mutual interest. It is the opinion of this Committee that such lack of recognition is in many instances not deliberate but more often due to lack of initiative and proper approach on the part of our own organizations.

With the present high educational standards of veterinary medicine, its routine and special pharmaceutical and therapeutic requirements and its excellent professional organizations, there is apparently no good reason why the A. V. M. A. should not be accorded membership in the Pharmacopoeial Convention. It is the purpose of this Committee, within the next year, to prepare the necessary data and through the proper channels make application and present any essential facts bearing upon the matter of membership of the A. V. M. A. in the next United States Pharmacopoeial Convention of 1940. Certain contacts have already been made looking toward such representation for veterinary medicine.

The Committee would like to make another general observation as a part of this brief progress report. During the so-called "depression" years, with the low prices for live stock and other agricultural products, there was a pronounced decrease in the number of animal nostrums on the market and therefore in the advertising and general propaganda for the sale of these products. However, with improved agricultural conditions and prices, there is a noticeable expansion in the live stock remedy business which is marked by the appearance of many new products and more extensive advertising. This means that those agencies, state and federal, having responsibility in protecting the public against such exploitation, must exert increased vigilance and be extended full coöperation and support by our professional veterinary medical organizations.

In this connection, the continuous and fine work of the Federal Food and Drug Administration should be commended. Its officials have many times stated their interest in matters pertaining to animal remedies, and almost invariably their frequent releases for the press, announcing seizures of medicinal preparations and prosecutions of manufacturers and shippers, contain products of veterinary significance. With the general deficiency of state legislation to regulate and control the sale of animal nostrums, the Food and Drug Administration, even with its limitations as to products shipped only interstate and control over collateral advertising, is having a very great influence on controlling the expansion of the live stock nostrum industry. The Federal Trade Commission also is recently showing added interest in the matter of advertising claims for animal nostrums. Several of the states are tending to improve their laws to better protect the public against exploitation as to both animal feeds and remedies.

The Association of American Feed Control Officials has been studying, at its recent sessions, a proposal for uniform live stock remedy legislation which might be enacted by the several states or at least serve as a guide from which states interested in such legislation might develop legislative bills to meet their particular needs. A proposed, uniform, live stock remedy bill was considered by that organization a year ago and was referred to a special committee for further study and report this year. Certain questions pertaining to items in the proposed bill were submitted to this Committee for an opinion. If a reasonably satisfactory, uniform, live stock remedy bill can be developed by a qualified body such as the national association mentioned, it should go a long way toward encouraging the enactment of greatly needed state legislation in the animal nostrum field.

It has been the purpose of the Committee this year, as in the past, to represent organized veterinary medicine to the various federal and state agencies such as those mentioned and also to commercial, financial, journalistic and other groups of laymen who for any reason may be interested in the propriety, rationality, or the advertising and sale of products purported to be of remedial value for the lower animals. The Committee functions only in an advisory or educational capacity and in its opinions attempts to represent the consensus of veterinary medical opinion on the matter in question. The services of the Committee have been in demand this year as in previous years and every attempt has been made to provide the expert opinion requested. Such coöperation should be continued until some other more effective means of meeting this public responsibility of organized veterinary medicine can be perfected.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) H. D. BERGMAN, *Chairman*
(Signed) R. S. AMADON
(Signed) R. A. CRAIG
(Signed) CHAS. H. HIGGINS
(Signed) H. E. MOSKEY

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report made by Dr. Bergman. What is your pleasure?

DR. GILLMANN: I move it be accepted.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Now we will have the report of the Committee on Policy, Dr. L. A. Merillat, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Merillat read the report. . . .

Report of the Committee on Policy

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Since the 1936 report, a reciprocal relationship has been arranged with the Committee on Public Relations. According to the agreement, the Committee on Policy is charged with the duty of drawing attention to the work the Association should undertake and the function of the Committee on Public Relations is that of finding ways and means of executing the recommendations.

If the future chairmen of these two important committees will bear this logical arrangement in mind, misunderstandings as to the function of each and duplication of effort will henceforth be avoided, and the promotional work undertaken will proceed uninterrupted year after year. As the purposes of these two committees were never sharply defined in the basic laws of the Association, it is worth repeating that the objective of both is to *impress the doctrines of organized veterinary medicine on the minds of the people*.

Every president has made recommendations but in the absence of any agency to carry them out, almost all of them lie in the files among the forgotten documents of 74 years. The work of these two committees is too new to have impressed the membership with their numerous achievements. By condensing the main questions of policy into a brief report for the edification of the House of Representatives and delegating them to the Committee on Public Relations for action, it seems rational to claim that the Association was started into a new era of progress when questions of policy and public relations began to take form.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MASSES TOWARD VETERINARY SCIENCE

A favorable change toward the importance of veterinary medicine is taking place. In all parts of the world veterinarians are succeeding in drawing public attention to the obstacles diseases of animals lay in the path of mankind. Compromising with diseases of domestic animals is no longer tolerated by the principal nations. Thoughtful statesmen no longer overlook the importance of an efficient veterinary service. For the first time in modern times, the change from the poverty and despair of the past to the wealth and culture of the present is being attributed to a considerable extent to the founding of veterinary services which grew out of the system of research and education in animal medicine. One of the planks in the platform of this Committee is to teach this to the Americans whose wealth is so largely invested in domestic animals and whose industries depend so much upon the successful production of them.

From small beginnings, this Committee has attempted to set the stage for a more complete dramatization of veterinary work, thanks, of course, to the Committee on Public Relations, which has seized every possible opportunity to carry on. Among the things accomplished may be mentioned:

1. The extensive publicity program of the Associated Serum Producers, Inc., which carried messages about veterinary work into millions of homes, supplemented with newspaper articles calling attention to the employment of veterinarians.
2. Written articles and extemporaneous addresses made before veterinary associations and civic clubs by members of the Committee or outlined by them for other veterinarians.
3. The cultivation of closer cooperation between ethical commercial concerns and the Association in aiding to expand the affluence of all branches of veterinary medicine.
4. The publicity work of the Committee on Public Relations at this meeting.

This work has only started and it needs support and better understanding of its importance in the daily life of practitioners, teachers, public functionaries, and research men, all of whom need help aplenty until the people themselves know more about what they represent in the social arena. The surveys of this Committee appear to show that the American public, once aware of the purposes of veterinary medicine, will insist upon its fullest utilization, so that our agriculture may prosper and the health of our people may be benefited.

VETERINARY COLLEGES

Veterinary colleges should be enlarged and improved through appropriations comparable to the vastness of our live stock industry.

The facilities for educating a sufficient veterinary personnel are inadequate; the standards for admission should be augmented and the enrollment of students increased. Moreover, the educational system of which the veterinary colleges are a part should in all reason concern itself in defining the place the alumni of its veterinary-medical unit should occupy in their respective positions.

Speaking before a state association the other day, a state veterinarian remarked that outstanding projects had to be abandoned from lack of man power. Qualified applicants for admission to veterinary schools are being turned away by the hundreds. This Committee could read into this record letter after letter showing the futility of young men applying for admission. This appears to indicate that the colleges have taken over a responsibility they are unable to fulfill for the people of this country.

We speak loosely about expanding milk and meat inspection to every community; of supplying medical service to every flock of poultry; of restricting the use of biological products to graduates of the veterinary schools, when, as a matter of fact, there is not personnel enough to justify any expansion whatsoever. So, the expansion of the veterinary service must begin in the colleges before this Association can rationally recommend the development of new fields. Otherwise, the handling of animal diseases will pass into new hands. As the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Washington State Veterinary Medical Association stated in a recent issue: "We are wagged by agriculture and as a consequence agriculture admits it but blames us."

A plan by which federal funds could be allocated to those states having veterinary colleges to defray the expense of educating non-resident members should be proposed for consideration by the Committee on Public Relations. The alternative is for each state to found its own veterinary college or the reestablishment of proprietary schools. As a private veterinary school could probably enroll a thousand students this fall, one wonders how soon some one will finance such an unwelcome project.

VETERINARY PRACTICE LAWS

Up to the present time, the enactment and enforcement of laws governing the practice of veterinary medicine have not been officially supported to any appreciable extent. The weak laws in the several states are the work of organized practitioners, unaided. It should not be thus. The colleges, the research group, the public functionaries, the veterinary officers of the Army, and all others should be pooling interests to improve and enforce the laws which give a name to their profession and distinguish the alumni of the colleges from the various groups which engage in one way or other in the handling of animal diseases. Controlling diseases among domestic animals is the work of the veterinary profession and it is the function of this Association to edify the people to that effect, and to see that those engaged in that profession are accorded reasonable legal protection. So this Committee recommends that the Association aid the state examining boards in fortifying the laws under which they function.

SUMMER CLINICS

The improvement of clinics carried out by many local associations and the increase in their numbers should be encouraged. Like the university conferences which have done so much toward the improvement of the medical education of veterinarians, these clinics improve diagnostic methods and surgery, and moreover they have a social character of outstanding value. Lending aid to these somewhat new departures in the professional life of veterinarians is an obligation of the national and state organizations and the colleges, for here is veterinary science applied in its highest estate. From observations made at a number of these clinics in recent years, we have concluded that the owners of the animals and their friends should be invited to attend and to watch the skillful handling of their animals, for here is publicity of the right sort carried away to many homes and a service that seems to be highly appreciated.

THE USE OF PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS IN PUBLIC WORK

The question of employing local, private practitioners on a part-time or fee basis in the handling of reportable diseases concerns organized veterinary medicine in a large way. It is one upon which this Committee has been requested to make recommendations. The tendency in many important countries is to aggrandize the veterinary service by

employing private practitioners in emergencies and thus enable them to earn a living in regions where privately earned fees would not be sufficient. The advantage is economy for the public treasury on the one hand and, on the other, the assurance of a service for sick animals which would otherwise perish or become centers of infection unnoticed. We believe that the trend should be guided in that direction, notwithstanding the complexity of our governmental setup.

No country can hope to control animal diseases economically without the aid of the private practitioners. The accredited-veterinarian system in force throughout the nation ratifies the theory that local aid is essential to complete a disease-fighting army, but to perfect the organization would require the consent of the federal government and 48 separate states. Speaking only of generalities is useless and making definite recommendations is not so simple as it seems. The question is intricate because several disease-control projects in the United States are gigantic.

Tick eradication, tuberculosis eradication, and Bang's disease work are examples in which the confederation of the practitioners would seem logical, but inasmuch as this Committee has made no survey to determine to what extent busy practitioners are willing to sacrifice private interests to do public work, it seems premature to set down definite recommendations. The clamor for public employment is greatest where the opportunity to earn a living is meager and least where practitioners are busy enough with their private affairs. This factor should govern in the building of a complete veterinary service for the United States.

The situation may be illustrated by the action of certain Canadian provinces, where physicians are given a bonus if they locate in a sparsely settled region where the chance of developing a sufficient privately earned income is small. The amount of the bonus varies with the physician's prospects, and the object is to place medical service within the reach of all at public expense. The fees earned by veterinarians who assist the public officials are, in nature, a bonus which aims to expand veterinary service to every nook.

The advantages of employing private practitioners for public work are endless and the proposition is sound. It forecasts economy, efficiency, reliability and completeness. We do not agree that veterinarians are more honest when sent away from home. On the contrary, a good name at home is deemed more precious than one made among strangers. The notion that private practitioners are apt to conspire with their clients to cheat the public service is not entertained by the most experienced of our state veterinarians. We are informed that the federal service has announced its intention to employ accredited veterinarians for Bang's disease work on a per diem basis. This is a movement in the right direction and should, we believe, be extended to other federal and state projects as the beginning of a well-disciplined veterinary service throughout the country.

The Committee, however, is not competent to make definite recommendation at this moment, because so-called state medicine, of which the employment of private practitioners for public work is an example, includes the operations of Title VI of the Social Security Act, the work of the Extension Service, the local inspection of milk and meat, the permit system of swine vaccination, and other projects which make up an inexplicable whole that beggars analysis. The duty of the Association here is to watch for indiscretions that sacrifice public welfare or violate the doctrines of ethical medicine.

THE IMPORTATION OF FRESH BEEF FROM SOUTH AMERICA

As certain state associations have passed resolutions disapproving the importation of refrigerated beef from South American countries, it

would seem timid for this Committee to dodge this delicate issue in this year's report. The Committee is of the opinion that the decisions of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry should govern the action of the Association in this respect, because that Bureau is obviously the advisor of the administration on questions of that character. It has a brilliant record in enforcing measures which secure the live stock industry against the importation of contagious diseases of animals from foreign countries. We are informed by apparently authentic sources that the question is being carefully weighed by the present administration and that no hasty action will be taken. The question before the veterinary profession is that of declaring to what extent the importation of refrigerated beef is apt to bring foot-and-mouth disease into this country. Beyond that question, the veterinary profession is not competent nor expected to judge the merits of the reciprocal trade agreements concerned in this issue.

THE WORD "VETERINARIAN"

Incalculable harm has been done to the veterinary profession by avoiding the use of the words "veterinary," or "veterinarian" in so many of the important public services which are purely veterinary-medical in character. The result has been that the masses are little aware that a veterinarian actually exists in this country. Bureaus of animal husbandry, animal pathology divisions of public institutions, meat and milk inspection, live stock sanitary boards, live stock commissions, etc., all engaged principally in the handling of animal diseases, have so studiously avoided any reference to the college training that qualifies the personnel for these functions that the best informed persons do not realize that there is a veterinary profession. This Committee recommends that the Association take action to overcome this grave handicap to the progress of veterinary medicine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. A. MERILLAT, *Chairman*

(Signed) CASSIUS WAY

(Signed) M. JACOB

(Signed) ROBERT J. FOSTER

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report. What is your pleasure?

DR. L. N. MORIN: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

The next report is that of the Special Committee on History,
Dr. J. P. Foster, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Foster read the report. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on History

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The past year has been rather an uneventful one as far as the Special Committee on History is concerned, and nothing of great importance has been brought to its attention.

The usual number of inquiries have been received by the Chairman regarding information relative to various matters pertaining to veterinary schools and their graduates. Replies have been made to these inquiries, and information has been furnished as fully as the circumstances would permit.

Several weeks ago, a former secretary of one of the large private veterinary colleges, which suspended operations many years ago, wrote the Chairman of the Committee on History for assistance in straightening out a state of affairs which was as follows:

It seemed that a former student of the college, who claimed to have been a freshman during the session of 1908-09, and a junior during the session of 1909-10, was about to engage in some line of endeavor in which it was necessary for him to secure a certificate of attendance at the school which had ceased to function.

The former secretary did not remember the man, and could not fairly be censured for failing to recognize the name as belonging to a certain student in a class of 66 members, after an interval of nearly 30 years. As a further complication, the records of the school had become unavailable.

A check of the catalogs of the school which were in the Chairman's possession disclosed the facts to be as claimed by the former student, and the Chairman was able to assure the former secretary that a man, by the name given, was listed as a student during the sessions mentioned in the annual catalogs of the college.

In this case it was fortunate that the old catalogs of the school were available, and that the names of the students were listed in the catalogs by classes—a feature that was not carried out in the catalogs of some of the schools.

The largest class to be graduated in the United States and Canada in 1937 was 47—by the University of Pennsylvania. Schools of the United States graduated 247 students in veterinary medicine in 1937, while 252 were graduated in 1936. The schools of Canada graduated 38 students in veterinary medicine in 1937, while 53 were graduated in 1936. This makes a total of 285 for both countries in 1937, as against a total of 305 in 1936. According to these figures, the ten veterinary schools of the United States graduated five fewer students in 1937 than in 1936, and the two veterinary schools of Canada graduated 15 fewer students in 1937 than in 1936.

A tabulation of the number of new graduates in veterinary medicine from the schools of the United States and Canada during the past decade may be of interest, and is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Graduates</i>
1928	140	1933	256
1929	150	1934	301
1930	169	1935	367
1931	208	1936	305
1932	250	1937	285

Due to the practice of graduating students at times other than at the regular commencements, it is possible that additions will be made to the number of 285 in 1937, before the end of the year.* In 1934, there were twelve additions to the total following the regular commencements, and this number was repeated in 1935.

During the period from 1866 to 1937, inclusive, 931 classes have been graduated by the veterinary schools of the United States and Canada, making a total of approximately 21,730 graduates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. P. FOSTER, *Chairman*
O. S. CRISLER
C. M. HARING
GEO. HILTON
C. J. MARSHALL

*At the close of the summer session, Kansas State College graduated five, Alabama Polytechnic Institute graduated five, Colorado State College graduated one and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas graduated six.—*Editor*.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Special Committee on History, presented by Dr. J. P. Foster. What is your pleasure?

DR. HUSMAN: I move that it be accepted.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is a Special Committee, and, if the Committee is to be continued, that should be embodied in the motion.

DR. HUSMAN: I include in the motion that the Committee be continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next report is that of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis—Dr. A. E. Wight, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Wight read the report. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Your Committee on Animal Tuberculosis, which is composed of the same members as constituted this committee last year, is pleased to report a continuation of the excellent progress that has been made during recent years in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in this country.

Information received from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that 961,109 herds, containing 13,750,308 cattle, were tuberculin-tested during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, with the result that 94,104 (0.7 per cent) gave a positive reaction to the test and were removed from the herds. At the end of the year there were 275,744 fully accredited herds, containing 3,912,652 cattle.

The greater part of the coöperative work was conducted under the area plan, and during the past year four more states were added to those in the modified accredited area, making a total of 44 in that status. Within the next two or three months, two more states will probably be added to this list, leaving only two states in which all the counties are not in the modified accredited area.* There is a considerable volume of work to be accomplished in South Dakota and California, but provision has been made to proceed with the program in an active manner.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS

The question of avian tuberculosis continues to be an important problem in several states, located mostly in the middle and north central sections of the country. This type of the disease not only affects poultry but is very easily transmitted to swine, thus causing a considerable loss in parts of carcasses that are condemned. In some instances it is necessary to condemn the entire carcass because of the infection produced by the avian type of tubercle bacilli.

During the last year, state and federal officials devoted more time to what may be termed "intensive work" in connection with avian and swine tuberculosis. This consisted of the tuberculin testing of all swine and poultry in a given township where proper preliminary arrange-

*New Jersey was accredited on September 1, 1937.—Editor.

ments had been made. This plan, which was taken up in several states, made it possible to bring about more interest in the subject and considerable publicity was given to it. It is understood that it will be continued. The records of the Bureau of Animal Industry, furnished as a result of postmortem inspection of swine under federal meat inspection, indicate that there has been a slight reduction in the percentage of swine carcasses showing any evidence of tuberculosis, but the reduction is not so rapid as hoped for. There is also a further reduction in the number of entire carcasses rejected for food on account of this disease.

The Committee has learned that there is danger of spreading the avian type of tuberculosis by permitting hogs for breeding purposes to be brought from the infected sections to localities where the disease does not exist. Therefore, it recommends that this subject be given careful consideration by the live stock sanitary officials in the states where avian tuberculosis is not known to exist or exists to but a slight extent.

A continuation of research problems in connection with tuberculosis of live stock is important. One feature worthy of further study relates to the occurrence of tubercle bacilli in the eggs of tuberculous fowls. It seems advisable also to continue studies in connection with the presence and action of tubercle bacilli in swine and poultry.

The sensitization of cattle to tuberculin, some times caused by skin lesions, continues to be quite a problem and requires careful study of the herd, including history and clinical examination. It will be recalled that your Committee included in its report last year a statement calling attention to a summation by Dr. A. B. Crawford, of the Bureau's Animal Disease Station, of the work accomplished by various research workers in connection with the skin lesion and no-visible-lesion problem. It is deemed advisable to call attention again to the fact that this publication is one that should be given very careful study by veterinarians who encounter difficulty in connection with this phase of the problem of tuberculosis eradication.

In order to obtain the best results in animal tuberculosis eradication, the proper application and interpretation of the tuberculin test continues to be of utmost importance, and this fact is reiterated as a concluding statement in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. E. WIGHT, *Chairman*

(Signed) WM. MOORE

(Signed) T. H. FERGUSON

(Signed) W. H. FELDMAN

(Signed) T. O. BRANDENBURG

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report read by Dr. Wight. What is your pleasure, gentlemen?

DR. GILLMANN: I move that the report be accepted and that the Committee be continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. GILLMANN: I move we adjourn.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: We stand adjourned.

. . . The meeting adjourned at 11:00 p. m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1937

The closing session of the House of Representatives convened at 9:10 p. m., Colonel Robert J. Foster, president of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The meeting of the House of Representatives will come to order. The first order of business is the roll-call.

. . . The roll-call was taken by Secretary Hoskins and was the same as at the first session, with the following exceptions:

Delegates present who were not at the first session: Drs. Frank Hare, Kentucky, and H. D. Port, Wyoming.

Delegates absent who were present at the first session: Dr. L. N. Morin, Illinois; Capt. Tom Evans, New Mexico, and Dr. F. A. Zimmer, Ohio.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: As a special order of business tonight, we will first have the report of the special committee of the Executive Board on the selection of a meeting place for 1938. Dr. Way will make the report.

DR. WAY: Mr. Chairman and members of the House of Representatives: At this time, I wish to introduce to you the new chairman of the Executive Board. He will make the report from the Executive Board relative to the 1938 meeting place. Dr. Harry W. Jakeman, of Massachusetts.

DR. JAKEMAN: Mr. President and Delegates: The Executive Board has considered the applications of three or four cities for the 1938 A. V. M. A. convention, and after giving the various places consideration from all angles, taking into consideration that in New York City in 1938 the Diamond Jubilee is to be celebrated—the A. V. M. A. was organized in that city 75 years ago, the fact that we have the unanimous invitation of the veterinarians of New York State; also considering the fact that the tour of Europe for the Thirteenth International Veterinary Congress will leave New York on July 13, it was the unanimous opinion of the Executive Board members that New York should be selected as the place of the 1938 meeting, the dates being July 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. This will enable the men who are going to Europe—and I believe there will be quite a few—to leave a few days after the convention is over.

I submit this as the unanimous recommendation of the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report and the recommendation in regard to the selection of the meeting place for the 1938 convention. Are there any remarks?

DR. BIRCH: I move that we accept the report of the Committee.

DR. WEGNER: Before that is seconded—I have no objection to New York for the next meeting place, but I certainly did not understand that the Executive Board was to choose one of these locations and recommend its adoption for the next year. I understood that they were to take the cities from which we had invitations and study their adequacy, as to whether they could accommodate the Association, and then make that report so the Association could decide. I did not understand that all were to be eliminated except the one which the Committee thought would best accommodate the Association.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The committee, as I understand it, has studied the invitations received from the cities to which the meeting has been invited. The committee has studied the conditions in the various cities and the facilities they offer. As a result, they have made this recommendation. Now, if you want them to tell you why, and explain why the other cities did not meet the requirements or why they picked out New York City, that can be done, but I did not understand it was necessary. After they had studied impartially the data submitted to the committee, they were to come here and report to you.

DR. HUSMAN: They were to recommend to us—they were not to dictate to us. They picked out one city and said, "We are going to hold the meeting there"—that is the way this reads to me. If they want to tell us what cities invited us and then say that their recommendations are for this particular city because of so-and-so, that is correct. Then we can decide whether we will vote with them or against them. It is not a recommendation, as I see it. It looks like a demand.

DR. JAKEMAN: This is not the final word. It is a recommendation of the Executive Board made to this House of Representatives. If you are not satisfied with the recommendation of New York City, you can refer it back to the Board, I presume. That is their selection and choice, for the reasons which I have stated.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: As this is a new procedure, I am sure that it might be in order for the Chairman to report here the meeting places that were considered, in brief, and why New York City was recommended to this body. I shall ask Dr. Jakeman to do that in a brief manner, from his memory, as a member of the committee, so that you will know the reasons why

they recommended New York City for your selection. Dr. Jakeman, can you give that briefly?

DR. JAKEMAN: An invitation was extended from Philadelphia, which, however, I believe, was not entirely the unanimous vote of the Pennsylvania veterinarians. In other words, the Board felt, after considering it from all angles, that we might say the invitation was rather a lukewarm one.

The invitation from Madison, Wisconsin, was also considered, and the Committee reported back to the Executive Board that they had made inquiries as to facilities for holding the meeting there. It was apparent that it would mean a splitting-up of the sessions and of the hotel accommodations and general facilities for holding the meeting, a thing which the committee felt had been criticized at some of our other meetings, and in comparing it with the facilities in New York City, where we could have the choice of four very large hotels, with the meetings, living accommodations, clinics and everything else held in an air-conditioned hotel, with facilities which would make the meeting a much larger one and in general a more successful one, we found that Madison was not so good. I believe, in general, that that was the feeling which prevailed and which led the committee, in the interests of the A. V. M. A., to make the decision which it did.

It is stated that during a year prior to a fair, such as will be held in New York in 1939, the hotels are very much in a frame of mind to cater to organizations of this kind, as business is slightly quieter during such a year. As stated, the number of veterinarians who will attend the International Veterinary Congress will run probably into several hundred. It was a problem to know how the thing could be arranged so that many of the veterinarians who will be away in August could attend the A. V. M. A. meeting in 1938. The Executive Board felt that by having the meeting in New York, it would facilitate having with us many of our prominent men who would otherwise miss the A. V. M. A. meeting next year. That was one big consideration in deciding on New York. The factor, of course, of its being the 75th anniversary of the Association was perhaps a minor consideration, but in order to insure a large attendance at the 1938 meeting, everything taken into consideration, the Board recommends to the House of Representatives that we meet in New York. They did not make final decision or try to railroad this thing through at all. They are acting in what they think is the best interests of the organization, and make it purely as a recommendation for your consideration.

Another invitation was considered—from Washington, D. C. As I understand it, there are some reasons why the veterinarians of Washington are not quite ready to invite the A. V. M. A. there, although the Chamber of Commerce has been particularly active in trying to have the A. V. M. A. meet in Washington next year. A local veterinary association has just been organized there. Many of the men who would be active in making local arrangements will be away, or preparing to go away, to the International Veterinary Congress, and for that reason the veterinarians feel it would be better to extend an invitation a little later and have really withdrawn the invitation which was tentatively made at one time.

DR. B. A. BEACH: Last year, at Columbus, we presented an invitation from Madison, Wisconsin, and all the folderol, and letters from the mayor and the governor and all that, which are on file with the Secretary. I presume the President has read those; he seems to have read a lot of stuff that has transpired in the A. V. M. A.

This Association is a large one, for which we are very thankful, and it has a diversity of interests. It seems to me that we will have to define, quite soon, what those major interests are, and whether we are going to cater to one or two of those interests, or whether we are going to do something else. If it is the policy of the Association to meet in the large cities only, that should be defined. That is one way of doing it, certainly. There are in the states a lot of practitioners and other veterinarians who do not get to meetings very often. If it should be the avowed policy, not alone in the abstract but in practice as well, of this Association to meet in the live stock districts of this country, which are, in the main, the location of a very important part of this membership, that is another way of looking at it.

As far as I know, the Executive Board has not in the past year investigated Madison, Wisconsin. The two representatives, Dr. Wisnicky and myself, did come before the committee of three with information. Perhaps Madison was turned down—maybe I should not say turned down—was not recommended out of the Executive Board on information given at that time. If so, I should like to know what the information was. Inasmuch as the Executive Board did not investigate these various localities—that is, presumably they did not—since the passing of that motion on Monday, they of course did not have time for such investigation except by word of mouth.

Therefore, Mr. President, because of that fact, it would seem that this motion, as made Monday evening, was not intended to apply to the 1938 meeting. It certainly would not be fair to apply part of it when the rest of it was impossible of doing. That is, they could not go to Madison, Wisconsin, or to Washington, D. C., or any other place. Therefore, it would seem that more than one place must be recommended by the Executive Board if they are going to comply with the spirit of that motion, and that recommendation; and that being the case, it would see that the motion made—I do not know whether it received a second or not—is out of order, and I rise, Mr. President, to that point of order.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I think the recommendation as made by the chairman of the committee seems to be in order, in accordance with the directions given on Monday night.

DR. SCHLOTTHAUER: You specified the time in July. I was wondering just what the objection would be to having it at the end of the European tour, when we might meet the men as they are coming back and get some first-hand information at that time, rather than wait a year until it all cools off. Why would it not be possible to have it in September rather than in July?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Way, were you chairman of that committee? You discussed the matter. I was not there. Can you explain to us in more detail why the time was selected *before* the European meeting instead of *after*.

DR. WAY: Mr. Chairman, the selection of the dates, before the European tour rather than after, was made for this reason: The tour returns to New York on September 15, and the 15th is on Thursday. It is the middle of the week. A majority of the people who are attending conventions have children who are going to school in September, the majority of veterinarians are beginning to get busy in September, and it seemed that the whole combination of circumstances made it advisable to have the meeting before the tour—as that would be more satisfactory than after the tour. This expression of opinion was made by many veterinarians in attendance at this convention in that they said they would much prefer to have the meeting before the tour rather than after.

The tour returns on Thursday, and that would probably make the session which Dr. Schlotthauer referred to at the very end of the meeting. Another and important factor is that the President of the Association is planning and desires to make the tour. If he is away from the country for two months prior

to his meeting, his contact is not very intimate with the affairs of the meeting. Also, many veterinarians who might be called upon to act in the capacity of serving on the Committee on Local Arrangements might be desirous of making the tour, and their assistance and guidance would not be available two months prior to the meeting. All of these factors counted, together with the fact that at this meeting this week there was a general expression of dissatisfaction with a meeting after the tour, while, on the contrary, the majority of men who have expressed an opinion seemed to be in favor of the week just preceding the tour. If those dates are accepted, and if the Association by any chance should go to New York, then the meeting will end on Saturday afternoon, and the tour will sail on Wednesday, which leaves a couple of days and a Sunday to recuperate and get started on the tour. Those were the main reasons for the selection of the dates.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there anything else to be said on the recommendation?

DR. IVENS: I will second the motion.

DR. BEACH: I would ask a vote by states on that motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Are you ready for the question? This is a vote, "yes" or "no" to hold the meeting in New York City, accepting the recommendation of the Executive Board.

. . . The vote was taken by roll-call, with the following results:

Affirmative: Alabama (1), Colorado (2), District of Columbia (2), Kentucky (1), Maryland (2), Massachusetts (2), Minnesota (2), Mississippi (1), Missouri (2), Nebraska (2), New Jersey (2), New York (3), North Carolina (1), Oregon (1), Pennsylvania (3), South Dakota (2), Tennessee (1), Texas (2), Utah (1), Vermont (1), Washington (2), West Virginia (1). Total 37.

Negative: Arkansas (1), California (3), Florida (2), Indiana (2), Iowa (3), Kansas (2), Louisiana (1), Michigan (2), Oklahoma (2), Wisconsin (2), Wyoming (1). Total 21.

Absent, or not voting: Arizona (1), Connecticut (1), Delaware (1), Georgia (1), Idaho (1), Illinois (3), Maine (1), Montana (1), Nevada (1), New Hampshire (1), New Mexico (1), North Dakota (1), Ohio (3), Rhode Island (1), South Carolina (1), and Virginia (2). Total 21.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The votes tally 37 "yes" and 21 "no." The recommendation of the Executive Board is carried.

The next order of business is the Report of the Committee on Education—Dr. N. S. Mayo, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Mayo read the report. . . .

Report of the Committee on Education

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

There were enrolled in the veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, during the past year, a total of 2,501 students. Of this number, 533 were pre-veterinary students. There were no pre-veterinary students in the Canadian colleges, as they require only a four-year veterinary course. This number is 29 less than for the college year 1935-1936. The total number graduated in 1937 was 302. The number of veterinarians who died in the year 1936-1937, as indicated by obituary notices in the veterinary journals, was approximately 124. The number who retired for various causes is unknown.

INSUFFICIENT GRADUATES

From a survey of the situation, it appears that the veterinary colleges of America are not graduating a sufficient number of veterinarians to meet the present needs of the live stock industry and small-animal requirements. Six of the larger veterinary colleges report that more than one thousand applicants were not accepted. It would seem that this influx to the veterinary profession is due in part to publicity given the profession by various "Research Institutes" and partly to the recognition by the general public to the growing importance of the veterinary profession to the public welfare. Two of the larger veterinary colleges have announced that beginning in 1937 they will not accept applicants from states having veterinary colleges. A new, and apparently private, educational institution in Massachusetts announces, among other courses, a five-year course in veterinary medicine beginning September, 1937.

TRANSFERS OF STUDENTS PRACTICALLY STOPPED

Several years ago, this Association approved a committee recommendation that all veterinary students transferring from one veterinary college to another must be reported to the Secretary of the Association. This was to check an unfortunate condition where students failing or having low grades in one college would transfer to another college, be graduated in the year as they would have done if their work had been satisfactory in the original college of enrollment, and then return to their home states for practice. This character of transfer has been practically stopped. The Committee has no objection to transfers of students from one veterinary college to another provided they are in good standing.

STANDARD CURRICULUM SUGGESTED

The dean of one of the leading veterinary colleges has suggested that this Committee present a standard curriculum in order that a corresponding system of credits may be established to facilitate the transfer of students. It is the opinion of the Committee that this subject is more properly within the province of the deans of the colleges. The needs of the live stock industry vary in different parts of America and certain subjects require more extensive treatment in some regions than in others.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES

The dean of one veterinary college presented to the Committee some excellent suggestions regarding the classification of veterinary colleges as regional, and also as to the number of students in relation to the size of the teaching force. These suggestions are receiving careful consideration, and will be taken up in a future report.

COLLEGES MAKE MARKED PROGRESS

It is gratifying to report that marked progress has been made in veterinary education during the past year. The entering students have been more carefully selected as to their adaptability to the profession and their educational qualifications. More students have entered having college degrees and a greater number having more than the required one year of college work than ever before. The faculties of the colleges have been increased and most of the new members are better qualified for teaching. More ample equipment and other facilities for teaching have been added in practically all of the colleges. In view of the fact that several of the veterinary colleges have definite plans for marked increases in their teaching force and facilities for the coming year, and larger financial appropriations having been made, the Committee has decided not to present a classification of veterinary colleges this year.

ACCREDITED COLLEGES

The Committee recommends that the graduates of the following colleges be approved for membership in the American Veterinary Medical Association:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Division of Veterinary Medicine.
Colorado State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.
Iowa State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.
Kansas State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.
Michigan State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.
École de Médecine Vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, Université de Montréal.
New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.
Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine.
Ontario Veterinary College, University of Toronto.
University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine.
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, School of Veterinary Medicine.

State College of Washington, College of Veterinary Medicine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) N. S. MAYO, *Chairman*

(Signed) C. D. MCGILVRAY

(Signed) P. L. CADY

(Signed) R. P. MARSTELLER

(Signed) E. T. HALLMAN

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Committee on Education. What is your pleasure?

DR. KINSLEY: I move that it be accepted.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next report is that of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases—Dr. E. L. Stubbs, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Stubbs read the report. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Your Committee last year called attention to the National Poultry Improvement Plan. This Plan has been revised to serve better as a guide and help to the industry. This Plan stresses the importance of constitutional vigor and sanitation as the best provision against disease. The Plan outlines improved methods of production, breeding and raising of better flocks. It provides for pullorum disease eradication and control by specifying pullorum-tested, passed and clean eggs, chicks, flocks and hatcheries. It was announced at the recent meeting of the International Baby Chick Association that 41 of the states have adopted and are coöperating in one or more phases of the Plan. This comprises 30,558 poultrymen with nearly 6,500,000 breeding birds and 1,239 breeder and commercial hatcheries, with a capacity of more than 52,000,000 eggs.

Mortality among adult fowls is a problem of great importance. Poultrymen are disturbed about it and all agencies having to do with poultry diseases are concerned about mortality among adult fowls. Improved methods of poultry raising, with more information about infectious diseases, their control and eradication have reduced losses from these sources. The mortality in adult fowls remains high. Dr. J. R. Beach, of California, reports one flock in which no infectious disease was found but it had a mortality of 30 to 40 per cent. Dr. Beach also reports on autopsies of 7,641 fowls from seven farms which showed that approximately 80 per cent of the mortality was due to non-infectious diseases.

Losses from infectious diseases have diminished greatly due to better knowledge, together with better methods of control and eradication. Adult mortality remains high and is very disturbing.

Mr. C. M. Ferguson, extension poultryman from Ohio, in "A Survey of Adult Mortality Among Laying Flocks of the Middle West," presented at a poultry disease conference in Ohio, reports that "the death rate in laying flocks has become the poultryman's greatest worry." He states that "In addition to the inventory value of the bird, there is the profit that would have been realized as well as the unproductive capital invested in equipment, land and buildings upon which interest, taxes and depreciation must be figured." Mr. Ferguson has estimated from farm account records of 1935-1936, with a loss of 4,767,481 hens, a financial loss to the poultry industry of Ohio, of \$6,483,774. He presented figures to show that the same situation prevailed in ten states studied, with a loss of 32,000,000 hens and approximately \$43,500,000.

At the same conference on poultry diseases, Mr. W. F. Jackson, vice-president of Swift and Company, explained how distributors are affected by diseased poultry. He said:

"Last year, 123,000 pounds of diseased poultry got into Swift and Company feeding stations because of hidden diseases the birds carried and could not be marketed but had to be destroyed. Other losses were 3,000,000 pounds of low quality poultry which had to be sold at a 5 per cent discount and 10,000,000 pounds which were sold at a 2 per cent discount."

This is an appalling loss and the veterinarian has a part in reducing this loss. Your Committee urges that all veterinarians accept their responsibility for serving the poultry industry. Veterinarians are urged to become informed on poultry disease subjects and to show a willingness to serve the poultry industry. Otherwise, poultry disease work will more and more find its way into the hands of the service men, so-called, employed by feed companies and hatcheries; the graduates, so-called, of poultry schools, and other laymen, whose fundamental training is lacking and who cannot give the service that a veterinarian should give.

Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, who, during the past two years, has visited every state, talking with breeders and commercial poultrymen as well as visiting poultry workers at universities and experiment stations, has made the following interesting comment:

"This billion dollar industry will go steadily forward organized into associations of breeders, hatcherymen, egg producers, marketing coöperatives and farm bureaus. The veterinarian must be interested and represented in these groups or else be content to let the layman, represented by no less than 5,000 field service men, do an increasing amount of poultry disease work."

DISEASE NOMENCLATURE

Your Committee last year recommended the use of the term "fowl coryza" for a disease primarily of the upper respiratory tract and "infectious bronchitis" for a disease primarily affecting the lower respiratory tract. These diseases are difficult of differentiation and may be confused with infectious laryngotracheitis. This is particularly true where the lower respiratory tract is affected and a mistake in diagnosis may easily occur. Differentiation requires laboratory examination and chicken inoculation.

The Laboratory Workers in Pullorum Disease Control are attempting to standardize methods of diagnosis of avian diseases and set up a uniform terminology. To this end a committee of three was appointed two years ago, but it was soon evident that more progress could be made by assignments to several subcommittees. Consequently, during the past year, ten subcommittees were appointed to make up check lists of diseases under the following broad classifications:

1. Virus diseases.
2. Bacterial diseases.
3. Mycotic diseases.
4. Diseases of vitamin, mineral, protein and fat metabolism.
5. Protozoan diseases.
6. Parasitic diseases (external and internal).
7. Neoplastic diseases.
8. Diseases due to mechanical injury.
9. Diseases due to chemical injury.
10. Miscellaneous diseases.

In making up the check lists each subcommittee has listed not only the correct name of the disease, but also the synonyms and the German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese designations. There are also indicated the naturally susceptible species as well as those which have been successfully infected experimentally. For each host a reference to the literature is given as well as references to outstanding works on the diagnosis of a disease or the identification of a parasite.

It is proposed that between annual meetings the various workers make note of new findings with citations to the literature so that each year the check lists can be brought up to date. It is hoped that the

lists will be printed as soon as possible, with provision for the necessary additions to be made at the annual meeting.

By the adoption of uniform methods of diagnosis and terminology, it will be possible to make a compilation of the incidence and geographic distribution of the various avian diseases and parasites.

It should be added that an attempt is being made to include, not only the diseases and parasites of domesticated birds, but also those of game birds, cage birds, ornamental birds, and free-flying birds.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POULTRY DISEASES

In our report last year, mention was made of a committee in the same organization appointed to compile a Bibliography of Poultry Diseases. To date, three issues have been made, containing 196, 143, and 171 references to the literature. These mimeographed lists are issued to workers in the group in April and November. The references have been classified as well as possible under the circumstances, but as soon as a uniform terminology and grouping is set up, the references will be listed in accordance with the standard classification.

Members of the Committee on Poultry Diseases are alarmed at the activities of the poultry-disease schools operating in various parts of the country. The schools are held for periods of a few days to twelve weeks in duration and are teaching laymen to do poultry disease work. It is recommended that the American Veterinary Medical Association investigate ways and means for controlling or curbing these schools and the activities of their graduates.

The Seventh World's Poultry Congress will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in the summer of 1939. It is hoped that the meeting of the A. V. M. A. will not conflict with the dates of the Poultry Congress and that many members of the veterinary profession will attend the Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. L. STUBBS, *Chairman*
J. R. BEACH
C. A. BRANDLY
F. R. BEAUDETTE
H. J. STAFSETH

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases. What is your pleasure?

DR. IVENS: I move that the report be accepted and the Committee continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next report will be that of the Committee on Public Relations—Dr. D. M. Campbell, Chairman.

DR. CAMPBELL: Our Committee has for presentation a purely routine report of progress. There are no recommendations in it; we are not asking for any more money. I think it advisable that the report be published in the proceedings, but it is not necessary that it be read here. It would take about 20 minutes to read it.

DR. NEWSOM: I move that it be read by title only.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. CAMPBELL: Because the Committee had some very excellent help from the members of the Association, I want to read the list of those who rendered us conspicuous service, just as a courtesy that is due them and not as a part of the report.

. . . Dr. Campbell read a paragraph from the report. . . .

Report of the Committee on Public Relations

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

One year ago, this Committee recommended to this body, as its objective, a better adaptation of veterinary service to the public needs and a better understanding on the part of the public of the scope and value of skilled veterinary service. It was approved.

We also presented at that time a long-range program for the attainment of that objective. That also was approved.

Obviously the work of this Committee should be prosecuted in entire harmony with the policies of this Association. Two specific recommendations of the Committee on Policy were approved at our annual meeting a year ago. They are:

1. Our veterinary service shall be operated with the public welfare uppermost in mind.

2. Human and animal welfare are inseparable and publicity for the veterinary profession must be written around that indisputable fact.

This Committee has accepted the foregoing directives unreservedly.

It seems unnecessary to make a detailed report of the functioning of this Committee, which has been continuous during the past year. We have adhered strictly to the program approved a year ago, and published on pages 465-475 of the JOURNAL for October, 1936. In some matters some measure of success has been attained; in others, the results are not measurable.

MEMBERSHIP

A year ago, the necessity for increased membership, that the Association might represent at least a majority of the profession in its public relations, was stressed. The membership has been increased, but not enough.

This was strikingly apparent during the consideration by the Congress, the past several weeks, of a bill to improve the medical service of the army. The American Dental Association, which includes in its membership 75 per cent of the dentists in the country, was freely accorded everything asked, while the A. V. M. A., including only a minority of the veterinarians in the country, had to fight desperately for a hearing. Some measures recommended for increasing membership were adopted. Others were not. The Committee is still of the opinion that attempting to make a profit out of acquiring new members is ill advised.

ANIMAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS

As stated last year, the Committee feels that the collection and publication of veterinary mortality statistics offers greater opportunity for acquainting the public with the value of, and the need for, skilled veterinary service than any other measures combined. But little progress in this direction was made during the year. Illinois made a good start and some other states are doing something and still others are seriously contemplating measures to find out what disease

is costing the live stock industry. Again we urge all members to support such measures at every opportunity. We ask members engaged in official live stock sanitary control work to lose no opportunity to promote such measures. Finding out where disease exists is a primary essential to intelligent efforts to control it. Upon this basis, it must be said that, except for a few spectacular diseases, little intelligent effort is being made to control live stock disease in this country by official bodies.

No progress can be reported in the matter of meat and milk inspection. The Committee believes, however, that its efforts were at least in part responsible for continuing some veterinarians on city milk inspection forces in two cities where supplementing them by members of other professions was under consideration.

VETERINARY EXTENSION

The proper utilization of the veterinary extension service of the various state colleges, we regard as one of the important problems before this association in the matter of the relations of the veterinary profession with the public. We regard the present employment of this service as being, in many cases, futile or nearly so. In other cases, the service is immeasurably more valuable to the live stock industry of the area concerned.

The Committee has given some study to the matter, but is not yet ready to make recommendations to the Association. It is hoped it may do so in another year.

VETERINARY PUBLICITY

The Committee has not much of its own in the matter of publicity to report. This is as predicted in the report last year. Most of those present will recall seeing a report of the Columbus meeting in *Time*. The report was not what we hoped for and rather confidently expected, but under the circumstances, was satisfactory. *Science News Letter*, too, contained a number of references to matters discussed at the Columbus meeting.

Every state, district and local veterinary association, of which the Committee has a record, was written during the year, urging the appointment of a Committee on Public Relations and offering to assist such committees in any way that we can. Nearly all of these associations have already notified us of the appointment of such committees. Very soon, a letter will be sent to the chairman of each of these committees, outlining in some detail general plans for functioning, with examples of publicity measures that upon trial have been found advantageous.

While the Committee can claim no credit for the achievements of the Associated Serum Producers, Inc., in veterinary publicity, it takes this opportunity to place their work in the records of this Association as a just due to its sponsors and those actively engaged in carrying it out.

The campaign of the Associated Serum Producers, Inc., was designed to focus the attention of live stock owners on live stock health problems, to better acquaint them with the value of the services of their local veterinarians in helping them raise live stock more profitably, and to induce them to make greater use of veterinary service.

The campaign was carried out in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma and Illinois.

Highlights of the campaign include:

The mailing of two general news releases per month to 1,000 daily and weekly newspapers.

The mailing of similar material once per month to farm and live stock papers.

Furnishing special news releases for the use of state veterinarians and veterinary associations.

In November, a series of ten special articles on live stock health subjects was furnished in plate form to 500 newspapers. These articles were run in the form of a series—one article per week for ten weeks.

In December, a series of ten radio talks on live stock health problems and the services of the veterinarian was broadcast over eleven stations.

August 1, a special summer series of eight radio talks along the same lines was inaugurated over these same eleven stations to carry through August and September.

During the spring immunization season, from May through June, an intensive campaign of "spot" announcements was conducted over 13 leading stations in the territory, urging farmers to call their veterinarians and have them vaccinate their hogs against cholera.

A campaign of paid advertising was run in twelve leading farm papers having a circulation of more than 2,788,000 farm families per issue.

Over 15,000 farm record books were furnished to veterinarians for free distribution to their farm customers.

In the neighborhood of 10,000 clippings have been received from newspapers throughout these states containing articles released by the Associated Serum Producers, Inc. This, however, represents only a part of the articles published. The campaign has made itself felt in virtually every area in which it has been conducted.

In response to the request of state associations in some of the states not being covered by the intensive campaign, the Associated Serum Producers, Inc., is now furnishing these same articles to all state veterinary medical associations from month to month, so that they can be adapted to use throughout the country.

The news releases, the radio material and all other educational matter are of a timely nature, emphasizing live stock diseases seasonally throughout the year. All this material points out to the live stock producer the importance of proper health protection for his stock and the advantages of calling his local veterinarian for reliable diagnosis and treatment.

This Committee fully endorses the publicity of the serum producers. Some member of the Committee has examined all its material before it was released and authorized the use of the approval of the Committee as desired.

It is a bit early to report what has been done at this meeting, but as a matter of interest it may be said that considerable effort has been made to have representatives of the larger daily newspapers and of the farm magazines in this section of the country attend this meeting. Fifteen radio broadcasts during the meeting have been arranged.

Those broadcasting during the meeting include:

Over NBC (Chicago, 64-station hookup):

Dr. Geo. R. Fowler, Ames, Iowa.

Over WOW (Omaha):

Hon. Robert Fechner, Washington, D. C.

Dr. A. T. Kinsley, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. John R. Mohler, Washington, D. C.

Dr. R. R. Birch, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. D. M. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.

Over KFAB (Lincoln):

Dr. L. A. Merillat, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. P. V. Neuzil, Blainstown, Iowa.

Dr. H. D. Bergman, Ames, Iowa.

Over WAAW (Omaha):

- Dr. O. V. Brumley, Columbus, Ohio.
- Dr. John S. Koen, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. R. M. Hofferdt, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Over KMA (Shenandoah):

- Dr. C. M. Haring, Berkeley, Calif.
- Dr. Hugh Hurst, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Dr. E. C. Jones, Grand Island, Nebr.

In a series of weekly broadcasts during the past twelve weeks, one member of the Committee (Ray) has given prominent mention to this meeting and, in addition, there have been an uncounted number of "spot" announcements concerning it on all local and several nearby stations.

MEDICAL RELATIONS

Nothing was accomplished on that part of the Committee's program which had to do with fostering better relations with the medical profession and improving the understanding of veterinary medicine on the part of physicians. It was planned to, as nearly as possible, have the senior class in every Class A medical college addressed by a veterinarian during the school year; but the task of getting the permission of the deans and securing the speakers and assuring that the subjects presented would be appropriate and properly handled, proved too onerous to carry out without more preparation. It is on our agenda for the coming year, with also an effort to get veterinarians on the programs of state medical associations. We shall need a whole lot of earnest support and good help to carry out this program and this is your notice that we expect it—a call for volunteers. When it is realized that about 7,000 medical students are graduated yearly, one can foresee results of no mean import for such a program continued for, say, ten years.

PLANNING MEETINGS

The new method of planning for an annual meeting by which the Executive Board retains control of arrangements instead of delegating them without restriction to the Committee on Local Arrangements, seems to place the publicity in connection with the meeting within the province of his Committee and such was the interpretation of the President. Likewise, other matters enter the province of other regular committees of the Association. It is desirable, therefore, that a careful directive be established for the guidance of committees on local arrangements. In the present instance, the Subcommittee on Publicity of the Committee on Local Arrangements has been highly efficient and has functioned in complete harmony with the Committee of the Association, but such might not always be the case in future meetings.

Plans for the meeting and even for the program coming within or bearing upon the field of any regular committee of the Association should be submitted to the committee concerned, not for approval or disapproval, but for comment. To illustrate: The installation of officers of the Association, the banquet and the 12th International Veterinary Congress Prize award, all offer considerable opportunities for publicity for the meeting; but this opportunity may be completely lost by failure to take this into consideration in planning them. The clinic offers possibilities for favorable publicity or for extremely unfavorable publicity, depending upon how it is conducted. There is not likely to be much continuity in the policy of the Association unless important temporary committees, having diversified functions, have the counsel of permanent committees for guidance.

VETERINARY RESEARCH—EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS

This matter was mentioned last year and while nothing new in the field has developed, the recent action of the National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland, in bringing certain deficiencies in their veterinary research sharply to the attention of research officials of the British Empire, may justify a second reference to it.

As in the British Empire and in contrast with the system in vogue in Germany and France and some other European countries, practically all veterinary research in this country has been carried out with the end in view of developing something the live stock owner could put into practice to his advantage. With few exceptions, bulletins reporting the results of veterinary research are written for distribution to live stock owners with the expectation that they will profit most by attempting to carry out these measures themselves.

The medical profession does not and never has carried out its research in this manner, or relied upon the public to employ the findings of its research other than through its physicians. It seems obvious, even if the more rapid progress of medical research and improvement in public health does not prove it, that veterinary research in this country is neither carried out nor administered on the plan most advantageous to animal husbandry and that more rapid progress would be made in the control and elimination of animal disease if veterinary research were directed to the improvement of preventive and clinical veterinary medicine and the benefits of its discoveries were made available to the live stock industry through the veterinary profession whose members are trained in the handling of animal disease. Nor need we go outside of our own province for an illustration of the superiority of placing medical problems in the hands of those medically trained, over placing such problems in the hands of the untrained, however complete the information supplied to the latter.

The management of bovine tuberculosis and of hog cholera in this country furnishes outstanding examples of the two methods of approach. The bovine tuberculosis eradication project has been handled throughout by men who were trained for the job they were undertaking. It has been phenomenal. In the matter of hog cholera, the attempt has been made to teach the live stock owner to handle the job of control. Bovine tuberculosis has been 90 per cent conquered in a score of years, while in three decades the cost of hog cholera per animal marketed, on the average, has not materially decreased and, with some fluctuations from year to year, is now about what it was when anti-hog cholera serum was discovered. In this cost of hog cholera is included, of course, the cost of all measures employed for its prevention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) D. M. CAMPBELL, *Chairman*

(Signed) W. A. HAGAN

J. D. RAY

C. F. SCHIOTHAUER

J. T. JENNEMANN

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Thank you, Dr. Campbell. The next report is that of the Special Committee on Food Hygiene—Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, Chairman. Dr. Hardenbergh is not here. He has submitted the report and has made the request: "I hope that the Executive Board and House of Representatives will be

favorable to the continuation of the Committee on Food Hygiene, and I feel that, for the time being, this work should be limited to food hygiene alone."

Do you care to have this report read? It will take about 15 or 20 minutes.

DR. KINSLEY: I move that it be read by title, and the Committee continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on Food Hygiene

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Two of the most important corner-stones of the American dietary—meat and milk and their products—are of animal origin. The wholesomeness of these foods depends upon:

1. The health of our food-producing animals as determined by animal disease control measures.
2. The sanitary and hygienic conditions attending the production, processing and distribution of meat and milk food products.
3. The adequacy and effectiveness of inspection and control systems established by official and private agencies to obtain the necessary protection of food supplies of animal origin.

There exists a positive, significant and acknowledged relationship of animal health to human health through the medium of animal food products. The recorded proof of this relationship between man and the animals he utilizes for domestic advantage is ample and authoritative and needs no presentation at this time.

The Special Committee on Food Hygiene this year is operating for the desired purpose of carrying on work with respect, primarily, to the veterinary phases of milk inspection and control in furtherance of work done by a similar committee in recent years on meat inspection. As expressed in the 1936 report of the Committee on Public Relations (JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A., October, 1936, pp. 465-475):

"This Committee (on Public Relations), the Association, public-health officials and all concerned are much in need of more detailed information concerning the need and the field for milk inspection and, in general, what it should comprise. The need for a committee of this Association on milk hygiene is urgent. The splendid work of the Special Committee on Meat Hygiene illustrates the degree of usefulness to which such a committee may attain."

Furthermore, it is understood to be the feeling of the Executive Board of the American Veterinary Medical Association, as well as of the Committee on Public Relations, that a real task now confronts the veterinary profession in better acquainting the public and public health agencies with the veterinary aspects of public health, especially the part that is and should be taken by qualified veterinarians and veterinary agencies in milk inspection and control. Equally important, your Committee believes, is a realization on our part that the organization of milk control activities has advanced rapidly in recent years, and that the technology of milk production, milk processing and milk control has been, and is, undergoing marked change and development. Consequently, it is our duty, as an interested profession and in order to keep pace with progressive demands, to undertake vigorous but well-considered measures so that we may, first, demonstrate our qualifications for and, second, attain and maintain our rightful degree of participation in this important field of public health service.

It is evident that several problems are presented for solution. Lacking any definite policy of the American Veterinary Medical Association or instructions to be followed, it is agreed that the first task of this Committee is to develop information pertinent to the problems involved, said information to serve as the ground work for future work of this Committee and permit formulation of principles and policies for approval by the Association.

I. THE NEED FOR MILK INSPECTION

The 1936 report of the Committee on Public Relations, already referred to, expressed the desirability "of more detailed information concerning the need and the field for milk inspection. . . ." As a source of comprehensive information and data on this subject, which your Committee has obviously not had time to develop since its organization a few months ago, reference is made to the reports of a committee of the International Association of Milk Sanitarians which has been studying, for the past five years, methods of improving milk supplies in small communities. These reports are valuable in the present instance because they contain immediately available material that would, if collected independently by your Committee, involve at least two years of survey work and an untold amount of statistical analysis. The utilization of the information contained in the said reports seems, therefore, not only justifiable but highly desirable.

The 1932 report of the Committee on Methods of Improving Milk Supplies in Small Communities (21st Annual Report, International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, 1932, pp. 164-170) pointed out that committee activities were based on the realization, supported by several surveys, that "little constructive work toward the betterment of milk supplies has been made by the average small community acting by itself"; the Committee concluded, therefore, that "the milk supply of small communities is one of the weakest links in the chain of nationwide clean and safe milk." The size of community arbitrarily defined as small was that with a population ranging from 10,000 downward. The report also stated that the presentations were, in many instances, applicable to larger communities and we may, therefore, regard the findings as giving a fair cross-section of milk hygiene activities over the country as a whole.

The 1933 and 1934 reports (22nd and 23rd Annual Reports, International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, 1933, pp. 298-305; 1934, pp. 265-277) dealt with methods in vogue for financing milk control activities in small communities (1,000 to 10,000 population). No report was submitted in 1935, the Committee devoting two years to the preparation of questionnaire forms and to the collection and analysis of resulting information on the extent and character of milk control in some 5,500 selected municipalities. The 1936 report (25th Annual Report, International Association of Milk Sanitarians, 1936, pp. 347-381) is therefore a summary of information on small community conditions as of 1935 and also contains data on the extent and organization of state milk control activities, as of the same period. It is this latter report from which your Committee wishes to cite the following data believed pertinent to its own work.

1. *Which state department does the milk control work?* The survey showed that the state health department was most often charged with this work, and that state departments of agriculture ranked second. Thus:

Number of states in which milk sanitation is done by state health department	22
Number of states in which milk sanitation is done by state agricultural department	12

Number of states in which both health department and some other agency do milk sanitation work.....	10
Number of states in which milk sanitation is done by department other than health or agricultural.....	4

Total 48

Thus, in 32 states, the health department alone or the health department plus some other agency does the milk control work.

2. *By what sub-division of the state health or state agriculture departments is milk control work done?*

<i>State Health Department Division</i>	<i>No.</i>
Sanitary Engineering	17
Food and Drug	7
Other	8
Total	32

State Agricultural Department Division

Dairy or Dairy and Food.....	14
Animal Industry	2
Veterinary	1
Other	4
Total	21

It will be noted that of the subdivisions concerned, sanitary engineering and dairy departments are most frequently utilized for milk sanitation work. State bureaus of animal industry and state veterinarians are charged with this responsibility in only three instances. It also seems evident that the trend is toward health department supervision of milk supplies. This trend was also emphasized in a report last year by Dr. I. A. Merchant, a member of this Committee, in a paper presented before the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association.*

3. The report also showed that, of 43 states reporting on the question, 23 required tuberculin-testing for all milk; that two required tuberculin-testing for all raw milk only; and that 18 did not require tuberculin-testing for even raw milk. It should be remembered, however, that the extent of tuberculin-testing under the modified accredited area plan is such that 44 states are now so designated; it is likely, therefore, that a number of states as a result of this satisfactory accomplishment, have considered it unnecessary to make tuberculin-testing mandatory in relation to milk supplies.

4. The professional training of milk inspectors employed by the various states developed some interesting figures. Of 282 state inspectors reported upon, their training was stated as shown in Table I.

This is an indication of the extent of veterinary participation in milk control work that should be borne in mind. It is further substantiated by data cited in the report relative to the training of local municipal milk inspectors. Of 706 municipalities reporting, professional degrees were included to the extent shown in Table II.

The information in tables I and II shows that veterinarians are more frequently employed both in state and local milk inspection work than any other profession. The significant finding, however, is that practically half of both state and local inspectors have no professional training. This does not imply that these non-professional appointees are not qualified for the work they are doing; rather it would seem to

*The Needs of National and State Unity in the Sanitary Control of Dairy Products. Proceedings, 40th annual meeting, U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association, 1936. JOURNAL OF THE A. V. M. A., March, 1937, pp. 398-402.

TABLE I—*Training of state milk inspectors.*

PROFESSION	INSPECTORS	
	NUMBER	PER CENT
Veterinary medicine	37	13.2
Agriculture	15	5.3
Sanitary engineering	7	2.5
Medicine	1	0.4
Miscellaneous degrees	65	23.0
No degree	157	55.6
Totals	282	100.0

point out the very considerable demand that will indubitably arise for properly trained personnel as the organization of milk-inspection work expands and improves. The extent to which veterinarians will participate in this work hinges upon, among things, their continued superior qualifications and the number available.

5. As a further index of the need for milk control, is the statement that:

"The great majority of state authorities are not now even nearly sufficiently manned to provide adequate milk control for all communities of from 1,000 to 10,000 population. The maximum number of municipalities which a single state inspector could handle efficiently if there were no local control would be about ten, whereas the average for all states is 39. All but eight of the 40 states which reported on this point may be considered as at present not even approximately sufficiently manned to control milk supplies in all municipalities of from 1,000 to 10,000 population, even if it be assumed that all their time is devoted to this population group and none devoted to municipalities of more than 10,000 population."

Further significant findings of the Committee, whose 1936 report has been freely quoted from, led to the following summary statements among others:

"Local milk control is carried out by only approximately one of every five municipalities in this population group."

* * * *

"The present staff of the state milk control authorities is entirely inadequate to cope with the problem. It would be necessary

TABLE II—*Training of municipal milk inspectors.*

PROFESSION	MUNICIPALITIES	
	NUMBER	PER CENT
Veterinary medicine	161	22.8
Medicine	100	14.2
Sanitary engineering	17	2.4
Miscellaneous degrees	107	15.2
No degrees	321	45.4
Totals	706	100.0

to employ approximately four to five times as many state inspectors as are now employed in order to make possible effective state supervision of the milk supplies of the 5,500 municipalities in this group."

* * * *

"Only 852 of the 5,500 municipalities * * * were reported as having local milk ordinances."

* * * *

"Less than 1 per cent of the municipalities in this population group employ an inspector full time on milk."

Much additional information is contained in the above report and might be cited, but the foregoing is sufficient to indicate the need for milk inspection work if our smaller communities are to have the benefit of adequate milk supervision demanded by modern public health standards.

II. THE PARTICIPATION OF VETERINARY AGENCIES IN THE PRESENT AND FUTURE ORGANIZATION OF MILK CONTROL

Just how can veterinary agencies, both public and private, be most effectively geared to the present and future administrative, inspectional and technical setup of milk control? Your Committee believes that upon the answer to this question depends the principles and policies to be followed by this Association in discharging its responsibilities to organized veterinary medicine and to veterinary aspects of public health as affected by milk hygiene.

In looking for an answer, many factors are immediately presented for consideration. As stated in the beginning of this report, the present Committee can lay only part of the groundwork which may serve to guide later committee efforts.

Meat inspection has been conclusively shown as the work of the trained and qualified veterinarian serving as an animal pathologist; in *milk inspection*, veterinarians are obliged to qualify in competition with medically trained health officers, doctors of public health, sanitary engineers, agricultural school graduates in dairy science, variously trained food-and-drug officials, dairy technologists, and others. Many of these have taken special training in public health work now available at colleges and universities; some have acquired special ability for milk control work by virtue of fundamental training in certain aspects of hygiene and sanitation to which few veterinary students are regularly exposed. In many instances, of course, lay milk inspectors are employed who are without the benefit of any special training.

In any event, the veterinarian must be able to qualify and make good against any kind of competition for public health service in order to maintain his professional standing for such work. It is certain that veterinary science has a basic relationship to milk hygiene common to no other profession. Few of the specially trained individuals referred to above, and none of the untrained ones, have the advantage of the fundamental background of graduate veterinarians for milk control work. However, our claims to priority in this field are valid only to the extent to which our veterinary education, veterinary training and demonstrated fitness and efficiency entitle us to prior consideration.

III. VETERINARY EDUCATION IN RELATION TO MILK CONTROL

The extent to which existing veterinary curricula furnish basic instruction essential to milk hygiene is the foundation upon which our professional qualifications for milk control work is based. Granted that an ideal system of milk inspection must begin with the health of the cow, veterinary graduates alone can qualify for supervision of the cow-health phase of milk production. In addition, there is a great deal of

basic instructional material in veterinary curricula which is directly or indirectly applicable to other phases of milk production, milk processing and milk distribution. In this category may be included the courses in bacteriology and pathology, infectious diseases, general hygiene, and sanitary control measures.

Although a number, perhaps most, of our veterinary schools also include specific courses in milk hygiene in their curricula, it cannot be said that these courses adequately prepare veterinary graduates for all the varied phases of milk inspection work as presently developed. In view of the increasingly technical development of milk production and processing, it is essential that veterinary graduates who wish to qualify for the more responsible positions in milk hygiene work should further prepare themselves by additional or postgraduate education.

The whole question of veterinary education in relation to milk control requires extended study and analysis. The Committee, through its individual members, has available much material and many suggestions on the subject which might well be correlated and submitted to an appropriate committee of this Association for consideration. The necessity of providing special instruction in many phases of food hygiene and public health in order to fit veterinary graduates for better public health service is well recognized. However, we must reconcile the needs and demands for such special instruction with the limitations of our veterinary curricula which are already under great pressure from demands relating to other phases of veterinary science and the practice of veterinary medicine. In the light of this fact, it would be illogical and presumptuous for this Committee to proffer its concept of additional desirable instruction on food hygiene for inclusion in the veterinary curricula of our schools.

It is unlikely that a sufficient number of studies could be included in a standard four-year course to equip veterinary graduates properly for responsible positions in milk control work. Courses of study are already too well filled with subjects really necessary to equip young veterinarians to function in the field generally conceded to veterinary practitioners. It is evident that postgraduate work is essential for those who wish to devote themselves seriously to the field of food hygiene.

It is recommended that this important phase of veterinary education be studied further; that an analysis of present curricula be made to determine the adequacy of instruction in milk hygiene that may properly be expected in any well-rounded course in veterinary science; and that steps be taken to determine the scope of postgraduate or extra instruction desirable for those veterinary graduates who wish to specialize in milk control and other food hygiene activities.

IV. THE ADMINISTRATION OF MILK INSPECTION

Your Committee is agreed that, the fundamental purpose of milk hygiene being for the protection of public health, the administration of milk inspection and control work is primarily a health department function and responsibility. Recognition of this principle is in accord with prevailing conditions as indicated in the early part of this report, there being 32 states in which the health department alone or in conjunction with some other agency is charged with the duties of milk control. Locally, 95 per cent of communities place responsibility of milk inspection in their health departments. (25th Annual Report, International Association of Milk Sanitarians, 1936, p. 358.)

The Committee would emphasize, however, the desirability of having competent veterinary advice available to state and local boards of health. This can be best accomplished by having each state board of health include at least one veterinary member. The basic health laws

of the State of New Jersey contain this requirement for the State Board of Health; it is the only state, as far as known, where such is the case. The arrangement is recognized as of great advantage to the competent consideration of phases of public health that have a veterinary aspect. There are other outstanding examples of distinguished veterinary service to state and local departments of health. Your Committee believes that the most effective progress in the interests of public welfare and of the veterinary profession will be made when competent veterinary representation is recognized as essential to *all* board of health organizations. It recommends that this Association undertake the necessary educational and promotional steps to aid state and local veterinary associations in the extension of this type of veterinary public health service.

V. VETERINARY PERSONNEL AVAILABLE FOR MILK INSPECTION

Any analysis of veterinary participation in existing or contemplated milk inspection activities inevitably leads to the problem of trained personnel. In view of our overtures for appropriate recognition of veterinarians in the various fields of public health, we must face the fact that "there is not a sufficient professionally trained veterinary personnel in this country to supply the veterinary service needed." This statement, from the 1936 report of the A. V. M. A. Committee on Public Relations, has implications far beyond the limited scope of your Special Committee on Food Hygiene. It is substantiated by the experience of members of this Committee who have had opportunities during the past year to place veterinary graduates in milk control work but were unable to find veterinarians to accept.

This situation poses a problem which has not received adequate consideration by our own profession nor by departments of health and of agriculture, nor by other official agencies whose future needs for qualified veterinary personnel must be taken into account. The requirements of these agencies for the types of inspectional work for which veterinarians are specially qualified cannot be expected to wait upon an inadequate supply of veterinary personnel; of necessity, the demand will be met by adapting individuals of different education and professional training.

Another factor which automatically limits the veterinary personnel available for milk inspection is the remuneration paid for this type of service. The 1936 report of the Committee on Methods of Improving Milk Supplies in Small Communities previously referred to cites figures on this point. Nearly 80 per cent of the salaries for local inspection work were between \$1,100 and \$2,000 and less than 20 per cent were above \$2,000 per year. These figures do not include salaries paid in cities above 10,000 population nor by state departments; they do indicate, however, that milk inspection is not a highly paid vocation and is, therefore, not attractive to a majority of professionally trained individuals who have a very considerable investment in their education. The salaries paid, however, may conceivably attract many of lesser training.

The problem of supplying the demand for well-trained veterinary personnel in public health service requires careful study if the profession is to discharge its responsibilities in a field where it seeks to maintain recognition.

VI. VETERINARY PARTICIPATION IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Under the provisions of Title VI of the Social Security Act, authority is granted for federal appropriations to aid states, counties and health districts in establishing, maintaining and improving health services, in training personnel and in research activities.

As outlined in Supplement No. 126 of the U. S. Public Health Service, it appears that veterinarians and the veterinary aspects essential to a broadly-conceived public health program have been overlooked. This situation has resulted in resolutions addressed to Public Health Service officials by state veterinary associations, as notably initiated by the Minnesota Society and concurred in by a number of other state veterinary organizations. Clarification and correction of this situation has been earnestly sought by the officers of this Association and by representatives from several state associations, and much has been accomplished in obtaining recognition of the principles involved.

The public health program under the Social Security Act is of great interest and importance to this Association and to the veterinary aspects of public health because of the specific purpose and projects which may be developed under the program. These include sanitary control of milk production by state and local departments of health; research in various diseases including some that are milk-borne; provision for additional training of health personnel, and so on.

The whole program deserves the closest study by this Association in order that appropriate recognition of its veterinary aspects may be obtained. Since projects under the Public Health Program must be proposed by state and local health units for approval by the Public Health Service, it is recommended that state veterinary organizations, educational institutions and other agencies take appropriate action with their state health departments looking to the initiation of projects having a veterinary aspect that should be supported under provisions of the Social Security Act.

VII. SUMMARY

The initial report of this Special Committee on Food Hygiene can be considered only an introduction to the many aspects of milk hygiene that require close and extensive study. Your Committee accordingly recommends:

1. That a careful survey of the curricula of veterinary educational institutions be made to determine the adequacy of instruction in milk hygiene that should be given in the present courses in veterinary medicine.
2. That a study be made of the extra postgraduate instruction desirable for those veterinary graduates who wish to specialize in milk control and other fields of food hygiene.
3. That this Association and the several state veterinary associations carry on a concerted program for the purpose of developing appropriate veterinary representation on state and local boards of health in order that competent advice may be rendered on the increasingly important veterinary aspects of public health.
4. That the veterinary aspects of public health be made an item of study by each state veterinary association in order to stimulate and promote the best type of professional veterinary service for public health agencies and to bring about better recognition of the contributions which veterinary science has made and can make to public health.
5. That this Association collaborate with state veterinary associations in order that the Public Health Program under Title VI of the Social Security Act may include development of veterinary public health projects.
6. That a committee be continued to carry on work in relation to milk hygiene.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. G. HARDENBERGH, *Chairman*

E. T. FAULDER
WARD GILTNER
L. M. HURT

J. S. KOEN
I. A. MERCHANT
A. F. SCHALK.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next report is that of the Special Committee on Bang's Disease—Dr. C. R. Donham, Chairman.

... Dr. W. Wisnicky read the report for Dr. Donham. ...

Report of the Special Committee on Bang's Disease

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

Your Committee desires to recommend the continuance of the present federal-state Bang's disease program. The progress of the past year shows that, in general, the work has continued satisfactorily. There are, of course, several things which should be considered carefully. We are in the midst of the formative period of a long-time program of state and national effort directed toward the control and, we hope, eventual eradication of this disease. We desire to call particular attention to some of the more important phases of the work concerning which there is a lack of uniformity of methods and policies at this time.

DIAGNOSIS

Notwithstanding the fact that much has been written previously on the subject of diagnosis, it still needs discussion because it is the hub of the entire program of effort. Standard methods for the test-tube method have been available for several years and are almost universally employed by veterinary laboratories with satisfactory results. There are no standard methods available for the rapid or plate method of testing. This is regrettable since any reasonable set of standard methods would be a distinct improvement over the existing more or less chaotic situation. It should be possible to remedy this situation. It is to be hoped that a spirit of give and take will prevail among those responsible for the existing deadlock so that standard methods may become available and unnecessary confusion eliminated.

One point seems to need emphasis regardless of which method of agglutination testing is used. The agglutination test should be considered as an invaluable aid in diagnosis, but should not be the sole source of evidence. The facts are that all too frequently the diagnosis is arrived at in suspicious cases according to hard and fast rules for interpretation of agglutination titres. This is wrong because such practice ignores the fundamental principle of diagnosis, namely, to consider and weigh all available evidence. It is absurd to try to operate in this regard according to inflexible standards for the interpretation of suspicious agglutination reactions. We must have certain schedules for interpretation of agglutination results as a guide, but we certainly should not use such standards to the exclusion of common sense and ordinary good judgment in making diagnoses of suspicious animals.

Most men will agree that a veterinarian who sees the cows and talks with the owner or herdsman has a tremendous advantage over another veterinarian or laboratory technician in some distant laboratory when the time comes for final decision on suspicious animals. Your Committee desires to recommend that we work toward the ultimate objective of placing the responsibility of diagnosis of suspicious cases with the field veterinarian. Obviously, the success of such a policy will depend on having a personnel of responsible, adequately trained, field veterinarians. At the start of the federal Bang's disease project in 1934, no state had such a force of field veterinarians. No doubt, similar conditions still exist to a lesser degree in some states. However, we should consider that the veterinarians of America have become Bang's disease-minded during recent years and they have made and are mak-

ing rapid progress toward informing themselves concerning the scientific facts relating to the control of this disease.

There are a few control officials who believe that centralized control of diagnosis is necessary. We would remind these men that the field veterinarians have carried the full responsibility of diagnosis in the tuberculosis eradication work and further that no real progress was made in this program until this situation obtained. There is a great deal more to the job of controlling and eliminating Bang's disease besides the routine task of collecting blood samples and testing them. In all medical practice the diagnosis of disease is left to the physician, not to the laboratory force who conduct certain tests for the purpose of aiding the diagnostician.

In Bang's disease testing there is a restraint on any field veterinarian who might be inclined to make incorrect diagnoses intentionally, of either positive or negative animals. Such restraint does not exist to the same degree in testing for tuberculosis. He knows that there is nothing to prevent check tests at any time in Bang's disease, while, in tuberculosis, animals cannot be satisfactorily check-tested for a considerable number of days after an initial test. The cattle industry of America is dependent on the integrity of the veterinary profession and every one knows that we have merited the trust which has been placed in us. We should not make the mistake of judging the profession by its small incompetent, unreliable fringe.

The field veterinarian's interest in the whole project is quite naturally and very largely in ratio to the responsibility placed in him. If he is merely a "cow-puncher," he is frequently a disgruntled, disinterested, bread-and-butter worker. When he is the responsible diagnostician acting in an official capacity and his work is compared to that of his fellows, he usually accepts that responsibility with enthusiasm. The result is that the whole project is elevated to a basis of greater efficiency. In some states the responsibility for diagnosis in accordance with established procedure has been delegated to the field veterinarians with satisfactory results. In some other states a system of mobile branch laboratories is in use. This plan has many good features, especially where area work is in progress. This permits a closer contact between the field veterinarian and the laboratory force in addition to other obvious advantages.

Another feature of diagnosis that needs discussion concerns the aborting cow that does not react to the agglutination test in any dilution. The federal Bureau of Animal Industry should be commended for its policy in this regard. Their contract with the farmer states, in effect, that indemnity money will be paid for cattle reacting to the agglutination blood-test. We are still plagued with the misunderstanding concerning the symptom of abortion. We must educate the cattle-owners in this regard. Every one recognizes the difficulty met in attempting to explain this situation to some cattle-owners. Yet the practice of hedging on this point merely postpones the task of education and contributes to the confusion. Cows will abort after Bang's disease has been eradicated from herds and the owners will have to understand the facts sooner or later. It is fundamentally wrong to contribute to the confusion by condemning cattle that do not react to the test notwithstanding the argument that non-reacting aborting cows are frequently undesirable individuals. We must adhere to the idea of controlling Bang's disease, not the symptom of abortion.

VACCINATION

The time-worn statement of previous Bang's disease committees that vaccination methods are still in the experimental stage remains as the most indisputable thing that can be said. However, it is now possible to supplement this position with further facts, as follows: The practice

of vaccinating calves between four and eight months of age with a living strain of *Brucella* organisms of low virulence looks encouraging in the light of the published reports of controlled experiments. In fact, this procedure appears to have more promise of success than any vaccination method which has been explored for this disease. However, considerable confusion exists pertaining to this method of vaccination. The federal Bureau of Animal Industry is carrying on field experiments in approximately 278 selected herds. No one can know the merits of this plan of attack until sufficient time has elapsed to permit vaccinated calves to grow to maturity and pass through several gestation periods. It is planned to continue this experiment until all the cows in these herds are animals that were vaccinated as calves. This will require several years. Then and then only will any one be able properly to evaluate this highly commendable experiment.

It is extremely regrettable that certain agencies have seen fit to take steps which have encouraged promiscuous vaccination of mature cattle. This has resulted in immeasurable confusion to both cattle-owners and veterinarians.

In view of the above-mentioned confusion in regard to vaccination procedures other than calfhood vaccination, your Committee desires to summarize present scientific facts pertaining to vaccination of mature cattle.

1. Vaccines contain living *Brucella* organisms and even though of low virulence there remains an element of danger in their use.

2. Vaccination of cattle already infected is of no value because it is a preventive only and hence cannot be expected to benefit such cattle.

3. Vaccination of pregnant cattle is dangerous and should not be practiced because the disease may become established in such animals.

4. Vaccination of non-infected herds is inadvisable.

5. Vaccination of mature animals, even though non-pregnant, is considered inadvisable.

6. The federal Bureau of Animal Industry, on March 4, 1937, in order to correct current erroneous and misleading impressions, found it advisable to publicize the above points in a general press release to the laity.

Many sincere veterinarians and cattle-owners have arrived at erroneous deductions regarding the value of vaccination methods for mature cattle because they have attempted to measure the losses from Bang's disease solely in terms of percentage of abortions. This cannot be done. They have, apparently, frequently overlooked the fact that infected cattle usually abort their calves only once or twice, whether or not they have been vaccinated.

Your Committee desires to emphasize the need for further research with this disease. However, it seems appropriate to suggest that the greatest need at the moment is a wider dissemination of existing accurate knowledge. Systematic efforts in this direction should be encouraged and given financial support. Satisfactory progress is being made in spite of certain unwarranted confusion, much of which could be avoided if more people understood and accepted the scientific facts as they exist.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. R. DONHAM, *Chairman*

(Signed) C. H. CASE

(Signed) W. WISNICKY

M. F. BARNES

J. M. BUCK.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Special Committee on Bang's Disease. What is your pleasure?

DR. BIRCH: I move that we accept this very fine report and the Committee be continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next report is that of the Special Committee on International Veterinary Congress—Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Eichhorn read the report . . .

Report of the Special Committee on International Veterinary Congress

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

U. S. members of the Permanent Committee and members of the U. S. National Committee for the 13th International Veterinary Congress have met, on several occasions, in New York, to comply with the request of the Organizing Committee of the Congress to nominate reporters from the United States. The program, as prepared by the Organizing Committee and approved by the Permanent Committee, was submitted and forwarded to the U. S. members of the Permanent Committee. It comprises the following sections and subjects:

GENERAL SESSIONS

- I. Veterinary education under modern requirements.
The importance of the veterinarian in animal husbandry and in the production of food products of animal origin.
- II. General conditions in the origin and development of infectious diseases.
- III. Disturbances in animal reproduction.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

Section I—Internal Medicine and Surgery

1. Recent progress in hematology of animal diseases.
2. Recent researches regarding the influence of feeding on the development of diseases.
3. X-ray diagnosis.
4. The present status of anesthesia.

Section II—Infectious Diseases

1. The value of tuberculin-testing in the control of tuberculosis.
2. Aujeszky disease (pseudorabies).
3. Swine influenza.
4. Control of salmonellosis in animals.

Section III—Cattle Diseases

1. Malignant catarrhal fever and similar diseases.
2. Leukosis of cattle and other domestic animals.
3. Newer researches on specific infections of the reproductive organs of cattle.
4. Surgical demonstration on cattle.

Section IV—Parasitology and Parasitic Diseases

1. Parasites of wild animals.
2. The relation between parasitic diseases of man and animals.

3. Pasture hygiene with respect to parasitic diseases.
4. Immunity and immunity reactions in parasitic diseases.

Section V—Tropical Diseases

1. Recent research regarding tropical and subtropical diseases.
2. Geographical distribution of tropical diseases.

Section VI—Poultry Diseases

1. Lymphomatosis.
2. Blackhead.
3. Coccidiosis.
4. Psittacosis.

Section VII—Zoötechnics

1. Growth and early maturity.
2. Constitution of domestic animals from the anatomical, physiological and hygienic points of view and its relation to working capacity.
3. Influence of climate on the constitution, power of resistance and working capacity of domestic animals.
- Acclimatization.
4. Artificial insemination.

Section VIII—Meat Inspection and Milk Hygiene

1. The inspection of tuberculous animals for slaughter.
2. Bacterial and non-bacterial, physical and chemical changes in meat.
3. Estimate of the value of milk from a hygienic point of view.
4. Modern methods of stunning slaughter-animals.

Section IX—Military Veterinary Organization

1. Protection against gas and therapy of gas injury of animals.
2. Prevention of animal diseases under war-time conditions.

Section X—Veterinary Physiology

1. Physiological fundamental principles for the feeding of domestic animals.
2. Physiology of the udder.
3. Newer researches into the physiology of the first stomach of ruminants.
4. Newer researches into the physiology of heredity.
5. Influence of gonadotropic hormones on the sexual apparatus of domestic animals.

The U. S. National Committee was requested to choose approximately ten reporters from the United States and the following have been selected, their nominations submitted to the Organizing Committee, and approved:

- Section I, theme 3—Dr. G. B. Schnelle.
 Section II, theme 1—Dr. J. R. Mohler.
 Section III, theme 4—Dr. T. H. Ferguson (demonstration).
 Section IV, theme 2—Dr. M. C. Hall.
 Section V, theme 1—Col. R. A. Kelser.
 Section VI, theme 1—Dr. E. L. Stubbs.
 Section VII, theme 1—Dr. G. H. Hart.
 Section VIII, theme 3—Dr. Ward Giltner.
 Section IX, theme 2—Col. R. J. Foster.
 Section X, theme 3—Dr. A. F. Schalk.

It is hoped that every reporter selected will be present, as only exceptionally is it possible to have a report presented *in absentia*.

The Congress is to be held from August 21 to 25 at Zurich and from August 26 to 27 at Interlaken. The meetings at Zurich will be arranged principally for the deliberation of the technical subjects, whereas at

Interlaken the arrangements will be made for a program of entertainment. In addition, provisions will be made for excursions and, due to the close proximity of many points of magnificent scenery in Switzerland, it will be possible to participate in many such trips.

The officers of the Organizing Committee consists of Prof. Dr. G. Flückiger, President; Dr. E. Graeb, General Secretary; and Dr. H. Baer, Treasurer, Dr. Flückiger and Dr. Baer having attended the International Veterinary Congress in New York and being well known to American veterinarians. From publications of the Organizing Committee, it is evident that everything is being done to make the Congress in Switzerland one of the most outstanding Congresses ever held. The central location of the country will, unquestionably, assure a very large attendance and the reporters selected are outstanding veterinary authorities in the various branches of the profession.

As at previous International Veterinary Congresses, veterinarians from every part of the world are invited to become members of the Congress. The membership is obtained through the National Committee of each country at a cost of \$7.00. This membership not only includes attendance at the Congress but also a copy of the complete Proceedings as published by the Congress. In due time, membership blanks will be made available to the members of the profession with the urgent request that as many as possible should subscribe, through Dr. Hoskins, Secretary of the U. S. National Committee.

In 1930, an official tour of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in connection with the Congress at London, was organized, in which 70 persons participated. The tour included visits to many countries, during which all important veterinary institutions were visited, aside from the usual sight-seeing of tourists. It is planned to arrange a similar official tour in connection with the 13th International Veterinary Congress to be held in Switzerland and preliminary arrangements have already been made for such a tour. In order, however, to obtain the official sanction of the Association, the Committee requests the approval by the Association of an official tour of Europe in connection with the International Veterinary Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

ADOLPH EICHHORN, *Chairman*

DR. EICHHORN: In addition, gentlemen, I would request that the Committee be continued for another year in order that they may present the report of the transactions at the International Veterinary Congress in Switzerland.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the report of the Special Committee on the International Veterinary Congress. What is your pleasure?

DR. HUSMAN: I move the adoption of the report, and that the Committee be continued.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next is the report of the Committee on Budget.

. . . President Foster, as chairman of the Committee, read the report . . .

Report of the Committee on Budget

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The Committee on Budget recommends that the following amounts be appropriated for the purposes indicated, for the ensuing year:

President's contingent fund	\$ 800.00
President-Elect's contingent fund	200.00
Treasurer's contingent fund	200.00
Horse and Mule Association of America.....	50.00
Publicity work	300.00
Committee on Bang's Disease.....	100.00
Committee on Education	500.00
Committee on History	300.00
Committee on Legislation	1,000.00
Committee on Policy	100.00
Committee on Poultry Diseases.....	50.00
Committee on Program	250.00
Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals	250.00
Committee on Veterinary Biologics.....	100.00
Committee on Public Relations.....	300.00

Total\$4,500.00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROBERT J. FOSTER, *Chairman*

(Signed) M. JACOB

(Signed) WM. L. GATES

(Signed) CASSIUS WAY

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I might make an explanation of one item there. This last year there was an appropriation for the President, and we were just starting with a President-Elect. This year I recommended to the Committee a certain amount of money, to the extent of \$200.00, for the President-Elect, to get in touch with the work, so that his duties will carry him over two years, and he will be more fully conversant with the work of the Association and the needs, and what the members in the various districts desire. For that reason we recommend that he have a certain amount of money with which to do a little traveling and contact the various associations.

DR. HISEL: I move the adoption of the report.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: There is a report, not on the program, by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize. I would like to read it by title and have it approved and published in the JOURNAL. Do I hear a motion to that effect, or would you like to have it read? It will take about three minutes. What is your pleasure?

DR. IVENS: I move it be read by title.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

The Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize is awarded to the member of the Association whose work during the year has been considered the most outstanding and noteworthy.

The committee appointed to award this prize for the year ending August, 1937, has selected Dr. Denny Hammond Udall, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, as his achievements in the development of knowledge basic to pathology and methods of control of bovine mastitis have culminated in results which, in their opinion, constitute the most distinguished contribution to the advancement of veterinary science during that period. It seems additionally appropriate to recognize a man who, for 30 years, has been a continuous and outstanding contributor to the development of a body of knowledge of scientific value and of practical usefulness to the veterinary profession and, through it, to public welfare.

By years of diligent work, Doctor Udall has assembled a great number of complete clinical records of cases of mastitis in many herds representing a large variety of environmental conditions. These data are not only a personal compilation of the observations of a skilled clinician but a record of the results of the precise use of up-to-date technical field and laboratory methods. After a thorough study and analysis of these data, methods were devised for the prevention of mastitis. Doctor Udall tried them out on many farms and, several years ago, published the procedures.

On the basis of further trials by many veterinarians in coöperation with herd-owners as well as by Doctor Udall and his associates in Cornell University and in the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, the technic for the prevention of mastitis in dairy herds was further developed and improved. The publication of complete details of this as a chapter entitled "Chronic Mastitis" in his book on veterinary practice* had a profound influence for good on the dairy industry. Not only is the incidence of mastitis being reduced in dairy herds, but the general standard of stable hygiene is being raised throughout the land.

The Udall system of udder classification is a procedure in which every veterinarian engaged in dairy inspection work should become skilled.

A summary in the October, 1936, number of the *Cornell Veterinarian* gives some results for New York State, but the Udall system of mastitis control is now coming into use from coast to coast and daily the value of the results is becoming more apparent.

Thirty years of Dr. Udall's life have been devoted to improvement of the health of animals, and, indirectly, this is doing much to eliminate insanitary stable conditions throughout the land. The significance of this achievement, not only for animal health but particularly for public health, is obvious and, in the opinion of the Committee, deserves recognition by the award to him of this prize, the highest honor for this year which the American Veterinary Medical Association can bestow.

The following data concerning Doctor Udall were taken from "Who's Who in America":

UDALL, DENNY HAMMOND

B. S. A., University of Vermont, 1898.

*Udall, D. H. *The Practice of Veterinary Medicine*. 1936. Second revised edition. Published by the author, Ithaca, N. Y.

D. V. M., Cornell, 1901.

Practiced at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, 1901-03.

Associate Professor of Surgery, Ohio State University Veterinary College, 1903-08.

Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Head of Department in Charge of Ambulatory Clinic, Cornell University, 1908-.

Private, 1st Vermont Volunteers, Spanish-American War.

Major, Veterinary Corp; Division Veterinarian, 86th Division; Commander, Veterinary Hospitals Nos. 7 and 18, France.

Teacher, A.E.F. University at Beaune.

Author: "Veterinarians' Handbook of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."

"The Practice of Veterinary Medicine."

Translation: "Frohner's General Surgery."

Editor: *Cornell Veterinarian*.

The chairman of the Committee has arranged to have made a parchment scroll to be presented to Dr. Udall in connection with the award.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROBERT J. FOSTER, *Chairman*

(Signed) J. R. MOHLER

(Signed) CASSIUS WAY

(Signed) C. M. HARING

(Signed) J. V. LACROIX



PRESIDENT FOSTER MAKING THE AWARD OF THE A.V.M.A. TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS PRIZE TO DR. DENNY HAMMOND UDALL, AT THE BANQUET HELD AT THE HOTEL FONTENELLE, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1937.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next report is by the Committee on Resolutions—Dr. C. E. Cotton, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

DR. COTTON: The first is a resolution referred to us by the Section on Poultry.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the first resolution. . . .

RESOLUTION 1

WHEREAS, Poultry disease schools are being advertised and operated in various parts of the country over periods from a few days to as long as twelve weeks, teaching laymen to diagnose and treat poultry diseases, and

WHEREAS, Such instruction cannot possibly equip for such work those without fundamental training in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, pathology and therapeutics; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association condemn these schools and investigate ways and means to curtail their operation and the activities of their graduates, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the American Veterinary Medical Association and to the Chairman of the Executive Board.

DR. COTTON: All the members of the Committee on Resolutions have signed this with the exception of the one (Dr. Reuben Hilty) who is not present at this meeting.

DR. NEWSOM: I move the adoption of this resolution.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. COTTON: Another resolution, adopted by the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases, was presented to me by Chairman Stubbs. It is signed by all the members of the Committee on Poultry Diseases.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the second resolution. . . .

RESOLUTION 2

WHEREAS, The pullorum disease phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan represents a vital and major part of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and

WHEREAS, The various aspects and nature of the pullorum disease phase command a personnel with training and experience in animal diseases and their eradication; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association suggest that the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, appoint a personnel with training and experience in animal diseases and in the control and eradication of such diseases, to supervise the pullorum disease phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the resolution. What is your pleasure?

DR. NEWSOM: I move its adoption.

DR. HISEL: I second the motion.

DR. H. W. SCHOENING: The Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry is concerned in the National Poultry Improvement Plan insofar as the supervision of pullorum disease is concerned. It advises with the members of the Committee on the pullorum disease aspects of the Poultry Improvement Plan, and professional consideration is given to the pullorum disease plan in its present set-up. I would just like to bring that to the attention of the Association. I have no objection to this resolution, but I would like to have that explanatory statement in the record.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any further discussion?

. . . The motion to adopt the resolution was carried. . . .

DR. COTTON: The third resolution was adopted by our Committee as a result of the message that Dr. Maurice C. Hall presented on trichinosis before the Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the third resolution. . . .

RESOLUTION 3

WHEREAS, Dr. Maurice C. Hall, of the United States Public Health Service, appeared before the Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene of the American Veterinary Medical Association, at its first session, August 18, 1937, and having very thoroughly presented the importance of trichinosis of swine and recommended a program of control which created much discussion, all of which was very enlightening and informative, and

WHEREAS, Trichinosis is recognized as of economic and public health importance directly concerning the entire veterinary profession of the United States, all public health officials, the swine industry and all allied interests; therefore be it

Resolved that the A. V. M. A. does hereby extend to Dr. Hall our thanks and sincere appreciation for his coming and discussing said subject, and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of the A. V. M. A., do hereby offer our coöperation to him and the United States Public Health Service in formulating and adopting a program for the control and eradication of said disease, and be it further

Resolved, That we will also assist in disseminating knowledge of the prevention and control of trichinosis of swine in coöperation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; state veterinary medical associations; state, county, city and town health officials; the swine industry and the packing industry, and be it further

Resolved, That we aid and assist in the enactment of such laws, rules and regulations in our respective states as will expedite trichinosis control and eradication under the procedure as herein submitted.

DR. NEWSOM: I move the adoption of the resolution.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. COTTON: The members of this Committee consulted with the members of the various biological houses, and I think I can state without hesitancy that the next resolution has met with the approval of the men representing the commercial biological

houses who are interested in protecting their products by selling only through the veterinary profession.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the fourth resolution. . . .

RESOLUTION 4

WHEREAS, Certain biological products are being distributed under claims that cannot be supported by the best scientific knowledge, and

WHEREAS, Such distribution will bring financial loss to the live stock and agricultural interests of this country and also discredit to the veterinary profession, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association, at its annual meeting at Omaha, Nebraska, August 16 to 20, 1937, request the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Trade Commission and the Pure Food and Drug Administration of the United States Government, to adopt the necessary procedure by making rules and regulations whereby the licensing for manufacture, for shipment interstate, for sale and distribution of biological products containing live organisms or the active virus of infectious and communicable disease, of all live stock, including poultry, be subject to cancellation or revocation if the packages containing such products carry labels or if publicity or advertising for same contains statements or claims that are not in keeping with the scientific knowledge relative to the value and merit of such products and their use, and be it further

Resolved, That the Federal Trade Commission be asked to issue a cease and desist order or prosecute the offenders.

DR. NEWSOM: I move its adoption.

DR. HISEL: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is here any discussion of this? Do you know exactly what is in this, before you vote on it? I want you to know what you are going to do before you start.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I think it might be in order at this time to make a report on a somewhat similar resolution that was adopted by the A. V. M. A. at the meeting in Columbus a year ago.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the resolution. . . .

WHEREAS, Communicable diseases of animals, as well as of men, are caused by living viruses and bacteria, and

WHEREAS, These communicable diseases endanger human health and cause economic loss in animals, and

WHEREAS, The interstate traffic in biological products is in violation of the respective state laws and has become a menace to the health of live stock; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association respectfully call upon the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States Government to cooperate fully with the respective states in order that the practice of permitting the interstate traffic in biological products containing pathogenic organisms, including those in the experimental stage, be prohibited unless in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state of destination.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I entered into correspondence with Dr. Mohler and will read the following from a letter written by Dr. Mohler on the subject:

In my letter of January 19 you were informed that this matter was being referred to the Solicitor of the Department for an opinion. After due consideration the solicitor reached the conclusion that viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, produced under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Law, approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832), or regulations promulgated thereunder, and in an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license from the Secretary of Agriculture, continue to be in the current of interstate commerce to their final destination within a state different than that in which the products are produced, provided they are continuously held in original packages or immediate or true containers bearing labels like those approved under regulations of the Secretary.

The conclusion was also reached that the Secretary of Agriculture is without authority to prohibit, by regulations promulgated under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act, interstate movement of viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products prepared in a licensed establishment and in compliance with his regulations when the state of destination has regulations prohibiting the distribution of a licensed product originating in another state.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any other discussion? Dr. Cotton, would you like to discuss this?

DR. COTTON: Mr. President, I do not see wherein this resolution conflicts in the least with the resolution that was adopted last year. I do not know why I should hesitate to explain. We considered this very carefully. You all realize that in the Bang's disease program, when a man signs the agreement with the federal government, he agrees not to allow the animals to be vaccinated while under the supervision of the federal authorities. You also understand that the experimental work that is being carried on by the federal Bureau of Animal Industry on the vaccination of calves is considered an experiment and cannot possibly result in final conclusions as to its value until such time as herds of mature cattle, that had been vaccinated as calves, have been established.

Another department of the Bureau is licensing these products. As a result, we have a large number of commercial houses that are now putting out material, vaccines, furnishing syringes, communicating with the farmers in our territories where these projects are being carried out, and where Bang's disease control is being pushed. These people are furnishing syringes directly to the farmers, selling so-called vaccines for Bang's abortion disease at ten to twelve cents a dose, and furnishing the syringe. It seems to me that the government should have some power to act, possibly under some ruling of the Interstate Commerce Act, so by including all of these activities or divisions in Washington, we cover everything. As you all know, the Pure Food and Drug Act can go only as far as the label on the package is concerned, whereas the Federal Trade Commission

can go farther, can prosecute, if there are any misstatements relative to the merit of the product in the advertising or the publicity.

We undertook, in this resolution, to make it all-inclusive, to see if something could not be done to stop this racket of commercial organizations, that have no respect for or intention of promoting the live stock industry of this country. I submit it to the membership as it is presented.

DR. KINSLEY: If I understand the B.A.I. regulations concerning the production of such products, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture approves or disapproves the label. Well, if the label is approved, then it would seem to me that the only possible way of reaching those cases is for the state, into which they are shipped, to do something. If the makers are evading laws or violating laws in that state, that state has the opportunity, but not, as I understand it, the federal government, because they have issued and permitted the label. If the label is changed, then difficulty might arise.

DR. COTTON: I think that is true, as far as it goes, Dr. Kinsley, but most of the states have regulations that provide that none of these products can be marketed within these states unless they are manufactured under a federal license. Very few of our states have organizations that are manufacturing these products. Most of them are manufactured in other states and brought into a state under federal license. It is true, from a legal standpoint, that the state of destination can tie these things up and stop the distribution. But you try it, gentlemen, in a practical way. I would like to know how it can be done. We know that the Federal Trade Commission can prosecute and can issue this desisting order, and the Pure Food and Drug Administration has some power insofar as the label is concerned. We thought we could make it all-inclusive by calling on all these organizations in Washington to try to help us in preventing this practice.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor of adopting the motion, signify by saying, "Aye"; all opposed, "No." It is carried.

DR. COTTON: The next resolution, gentlemen, is with reference to the action of the Public Health Service in setting up health units in various parts of the country under Title VI of the Social Security Act.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the fifth resolution. . . .

RESOLUTION 5

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of the American Veterinary Medical Association that the public health program under Title VI of the Social Security Act, as outlined in Supplement No. 126 of the Public Health Service, may have overlooked the vast assistance veterinarians could give in carrying out the program, and this Association desires to bring to the attention of the public health authorities charged with the administration of Title VI of the Act the educational qualification and training required of present-day veterinarians, to wit:

At the present time there are ten educational institutions in the United States, all of which are state institutions of higher learning, where complete courses in veterinary medicine are taught and degrees in comparative medicine granted. The matriculants are required to be high school graduates and, before entering upon their particular training in veterinary medicine, must have had one year of collegiate instruction in English, biology, chemistry, and one or more electives, including a foreign language, public speaking, physics, or mathematics, and

WHEREAS, This Association desires to bring to your attention the place and accomplishments of veterinarians in public health work with federal, state, county and municipal governments, and with private institutions, to wit:

Members of the veterinary profession are actively engaged in the eradication of various communicable diseases which affect man and animals, including glanders, tuberculosis, brucellosis, rabies, anthrax, swine erysipelas, actinomycosis, trichinosis, uncinariasis, psittacosis, mastitis, and many other bacterial, protozoan and parasitic diseases.

Through the activities of members of the veterinary profession, diseases such as contagious pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease have been eliminated from this country. We wish to bring to your attention the work already done in the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis, in that during 1917 a nation-wide program was instituted for the control and eradication of the disease in which federal, state and practicing veterinarians cooperated with the result that at the present time 44 of the 48 states are modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas in which bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to 0.5 per cent or less. Remarkable progress has been and is being made in the matter of control and eradication of Bang's disease (brucellosis) in cattle, and Texas fever has been practically eliminated, and

WHEREAS, This Association desires further to bring to your attention the activities of the veterinarians in food inspection and sanitation, to wit:

The federal Bureau of Animal Industry employs approximately 1,300 members of the veterinary profession, a large part of whom are engaged in the inspection of meat and its products. During the past year, this force inspected between 60 and 70 million animals and their products. The State of California maintains a corps of veterinarians who are engaged in similar work of meat inspection; it is understood other states are working on a like measure. The United States Army recognizes the veterinarian's qualifications as food sanitarians because the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department is charged with the responsibility for the sanitary inspection of all of the Army food supplies of animal origin as well as other regular veterinary duties.

The control of municipal milk supplies in all parts of the United States is carried out largely by veterinarians or under their super-

vision. This is due to their basic and specialized training. They have pioneered in this field and have become an indispensable part of the work. In many states, a large percentage of dairy inspectors are veterinarians, and a veterinarian is attached to the State Board of Health as associate sanitarian, with his duties largely devoted to milk sanitation. Many milk ordinances which have been adopted have been due to the efforts of veterinarians. The efficient functioning of these ordinances is dependent upon capable inspection work and it is felt that the present-day veterinarian is the one best fitted to do this work; therefore, the American Veterinary Medical Associations

Resolves, That in view of the facts cited above, it is obvious that the veterinarian's place in public health work is well established as regards the important activities of animal disease control and the inspection of milk and other foods of animal origin, and further

Resolves, That it is their belief that veterinarians should be included in the special courses of intensive training now given to physicians, nurses and engineers, under the Social Security Act, and further

Resolves, That each of the Public Health Units, which are provided for under the Social Security Act, should include in its personnel a veterinarian to augment and amplify the splendid program which is proposed in order that maximum results may be attained.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the reading of this resolution. What is your pleasure?

DR. NEWSOM: I move that it be adopted.

. . . The resolution was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. COTTON: The next resolution was turned over to us about 30 minutes before this session began, by our worthy Secretary, and it included a letter addressed to the gentleman who presented it to our Secretary. He tells me that the Executive Board this afternoon passed it on to us. Our Committee has not acted on it, and I wish to submit it to this body for such action as you see fit.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the sixth resolution. . . .

RESOLUTION 6

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has established a United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission to arrange a fitting nation-wide observance of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission is authorized to prepare plans and programs for the adequate celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary; to give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to it; and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coördination and correlation of plans prepared by the various state commissions, or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective states, and by representative civic bodies, and

WHEREAS, The United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, desiring the full coöperation of the people of the United States, has extended a most cordial and urgent invitation to our organization to participate in the celebration, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association does hereby endorse the program of observance of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States; accept with appreciation the invitation of the United States Constitution Sesqui-

centennial Commission; appoint a special committee; pledge this organization to extend coöperation to the United States Commission in all possible ways so that our members may acquire a knowledge of the history of the Constitution of the United States; and unite our efforts with those of other organizations for the enlightenment of the whole nation and the stimulation of a patriotic interest in our immortal document, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be incorporated in the official proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the resolution on the Constitution Sesquicentennial. What is your pleasure?

DR. BIRCH: May we be informed as to why the Executive Board passed this on to us?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: It went to the Resolutions Committee in the normal course of events. All resolutions are supposed to go through the Committee on Resolutions, rather than to the House direct.

DR. BIRCH: It is on a par with the other resolutions, then?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Except as Dr. Cotton explained, that it did not get to him in time to be reviewed by the entire committee. This is just one of those cases in which, if we do not take any action here, this is just about what will happen: Some time between now and when this event takes place, a list will be published of the organizations which adopted this resolution, and if the American Veterinary Medical Association does not take any action on it, of course our name will not appear in the list. Somebody will pick up the list, after it is published, and will blame the Secretary if the A. V. M. A. is not listed among the other national scientific organizations.

DR. IVENS: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. COTTON: There is one more resolution to be presented.

. . . Dr. Cotton read the seventh resolution. . . .

RESOLUTION 7

WHEREAS, The Committee on Local Arrangements, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, the Omaha Live Stock Exchange, Armour and Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Swift and Company and other live stock interests have contributed so much to the wonderful success of the 74th annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the American Veterinary Medical Association in attendance at this meeting extend a vote of sincere thanks and appreciation for this generous and unusual hospitality.

DR. HUSMAN: I move the adoption of the resolution.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The next order of business is the second report of the Executive Board—Dr. Cassius Way, Chairman.

Report of the Executive Board

DR. WAY: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: A year ago, at one of the sessions of the Section on Small Animals, at Columbus, a committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the American Animal Hospital Association which was making an investigation regarding the quality, suitability, and so forth, of dog foods. At the close of an annual meeting, all committees appointed by sections go out of existence and have no further standing. The subject was referred to the Executive Board in December, and the Board appointed one of its members, Dr. Merillat, together with members of the committee which was appointed by the Section on Small Animals, to continue to investigate as a committee of the Executive Board, and report back at this meeting.

This committee has conferred with the committee from the American Animal Hospital Association, and in coöperation, the Executive Board submits the following: "The Executive Board recommends that its Special Committee on Dog Foods be made a Special Committee of the Association under the title of Council on Foods, to consist of five members, and that the President shall appoint the chairman and the four other members. The Board recommends that the By-Laws be amended to provide that the Council on Foods become a standing committee of the Association. The Council on Foods is charged with the making of investigations as to the wholesomeness of foods and forage, with the power of recommending or disapproving foods which manufacturers may submit for investigation."

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the recommendation of the Chairman on a new committee, the Council on Foods. What is your pleasure on this report?

DR. CHARLES W. BOWER: What is the committee's intention? How are they going to test these foods? How are they going to arrive at their wholesomeness?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Probably by chemical analysis, in the laboratory, if it is canned food.

DR. BOWER: Would chemical analysis get us much farther than where we are already? It seems to me that a biological assay would be about the only real test.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I think that is a matter for the committee to determine—the ways and means of analyzing the foods.

DR. BOWER: Mr. Chairman, to enlighten the members here, the American Animal Hospital Association has a Committee on Foods that has been in operation for nearly two years. We now have foods that are about ready to be given the seal of approval. These foods have not been examined by the Committee. The Committee is merely acting in an executive capacity. We of the Committee have asked for an advisory council, consisting of men with a knowledge of nutrition. At the present time, these foods are being examined at the University of Illinois, Department of Animal Nutrition. They are making the chemical tests and the biological assays, which cover a period of several weeks.

The Committee on Foods of the American Animal Hospital Association did not go into this with their eyes shut. The American Veterinary Medical Association had been asked to look into the food proposition; the dog-owner had asked the veterinarian to clean up the racket; the veterinarians in turn, who had dog-owners as clients, had asked the American Veterinary Medical Association to assist them. My understanding is, from the report that we had yesterday, that the A. V. M. A. turned it down. The American Animal Hospital Association went on for a year, and the same thing was continually asked by our clients, the dog-owners: "What are we going to do about the condition that the small-animal food is in at the present time?"

In view of the pressure that had been brought to bear upon the Association by various small-animal practitioners, a Committee on Food was appointed. That Committee on Food studied the problem for nearly a year. They hired legal counsel, they appointed an advisory committee, which consists of animal nutrition men from various parts of the United States. This advisory council has met and formulated plans to test these various dog foods. The Committee has contacted over 220 manufacturers and, as a whole, their proposition has been received favorably.

We have started a program, and it is meeting with approval. Now, why come here and divide it? Why come here and have the American Veterinary Medical Association set up a council on dog foods in competition with that of the American Animal Hospital Association? If you want it, take it—but why have two? You had a chance to have it once, and you did not take it. Now, when we have started and are beginning to get some place, and foods are going out on the market with our seal of approval, why come in and divide it? It looks to me like we are dividing ourselves, and the first thing you know, it will all be washed up. That is a good way to kill any program.

DR. KINSLEY: I would like to ask Dr. Bower about the financial end of this examination or assay. Has that been stood entirely by the American Animal Hospital Association?

DR. BOWER: The American Animal Hospital Association collects a fee from the manufacturer for running this test. This fee is not for a profit; it is just to carry on the test, and for the administrative expense of the Committee. The manufacturers are glad to do that. It is just as ethical to do that as it is for the American Veterinary Medical Association to do it and charge for the advertising of those firms in the official organ. We have criticisms of the American Medical Association on their Council on Foods. The man on the street frequently criticizes. They say that the American Medical Association is liable—I hope it does not—to approve a food from a concern from which they can get the biggest advertising contract. Who is it going to come from anyway? From whom does any of our inspection fees come? We hire a milk inspector to inspect our dairies. Do not the dairies pay for it in the long run? The city does not. So why should it not come from the manufacturers of the dog foods? They are the ones who are deriving the benefit from it directly, and indirectly we are protecting the animal-owner and the animals.

DR. KINSLEY: I was not questioning the value or who should assume responsibility for the charge. It seems to me as though we are just a bit tangled up, and again I am going to plead for time, and move that this recommendation be laid on the table.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. WAY: Some two years ago, certain publishers of veterinary text-books communicated with the Executive Board through the Secretary, regarding advice in reference to certain proposed publications for which they had received the manuscripts. They wished to have counsel as to the advisability of contracting for publications, the probable demand or sale of the publication, and advice as to the contents, quality of the manuscript, its authenticity, and so forth.

After studying the question for over a year, the Executive Board appointed a Special Committee, of which Dr. Brumley was chairman, to study this question. He has conferred with several publishers and brings a report to the Executive Board. The Executive Board recommends that this Special Committee on Publications be made a special committee of the Association. The function of the Committee on Publications will be to act in an advisory capacity to authors and publishers of books on veterinary subjects.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the recommendation in regard to publications. What is your pleasure?

DR. HUSMAN: I move its adoption.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. WAY: The Executive Board recommends that the Dates for the 1938 meeting of the Association be July 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The reason for this recommendation is as follows: The Constitution and By-Laws provide that the Association shall meet not earlier than July 15, and not later than December 31, unless otherwise approved by the Association. When dates were considered in reference to the International Veterinary Congress tour, which has been referred to previously, it was believed that if the Association were to meet after the tour was completed, it would be quite within the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws. If, however, the Association were to meet a week prior to the sailing, it required setting the date forward about nine or ten days and, therefore, the Executive Board requests your approval of this recommendation.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board in regard to the dates for the 1938 convention—July 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. What is your pleasure?

DR. IVENS: I move it be approved.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That particular action requires a two-thirds vote.

DR. WAY: In reference to the recommendation of the Executive Board, which was made on Monday evening, concerning the appointment of a business manager, and the recommendation referred back to the Board for further consideration by a special committee, the Executive Board has considered this question in detail, and in view of the fact that the business of the Association is increasing to such an extent that one official is not physically able to take care of all the business, the Executive Board recommends the employment of a business manager, in accordance with Article V, Section 7, paragraph L, of the Constitution.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the recommendation of the Special Committee from the Executive Board in regard to recommending the employment of a business manager. What is your pleasure?

DR. B. T. SIMMS: I would like to ask something concerning the set-up—what salary is contemplated being paid the business manager, and what will the organization in the office be? Will the business manager be an entity in himself, or will he work under our present Secretary-Editor as the director of our office?

DR. WAY: The Executive Board discussed this question quite in detail. The question of salary can hardly be definitely set at this time because if a business manager is employed, the question of the best man for the job must be considered. A man might be employed for \$4,000 or \$5,000 or \$6,000, but it is impossible to state, in the opinion of the Board, what the salary might be. It was generally assumed, of course, that the salary would not be in excess of the salary which is at present paid to the Secretary-Editor, whose position would be quite on a par with that of the Business Manager.

I might read the second recommendation pertaining to this question, and the two might be considered together, I think. The Executive Board recommends that the Chairman of the Board, the President and the President-Elect constitute a committee of the Board to select a business manager and, when appointed, to supervise the office and allocate the duties of its personnel.

In other words, the committee, consisting of the President, the President-Elect and the Chairman of the Board, would be in a comparable position to the chairman of the board of directors of any corporation. They would be the functioning head of the business of the Association, and the personnel in the office would be subservient to that committee, which might be called the Executive Committee of the Board.

Instead of having one individual and putting the responsibility on one man, the Board decided that it would be better to put it on the three men who are most vitally concerned in the business management and responsibility of the Association.

DR. BIRCH: May we ask whether there was discussion as to whether this individual should necessarily be a veterinarian or not? I think there are some who would like that question answered.

DR. WAY: There was considerable discussion on that point, and the sentiment of the Board was that, if possible, he should be a veterinarian who would be acquainted with veterinary subjects, so that when he represented the Association away from the office, he would be qualified to speak in technical language. I think that is the sentiment of the Board.

DR. BIRCH: That is not the recommendation of the Board?

DR. WAY: It was not incorporated in the recommendation for the reason that it might not be possible to find a man who is a veterinarian who would be considered capable of filling the office; but on the other hand, every effort, I am sure, would be made to

find one. The American Medical Association has a business manager who is not a physician, he is not an M. D., but in this instance the sentiment of the Board is that he should be a veterinarian.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Gentlemen, this is new business and it ought to be discussed thoroughly. If you decide on or care to discuss the first recommendation, you may do so; or you may take them both together. Is there any further discussion?

DR. HISEL: Do I understand that the Executive Board has already appointed this committee?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: He named the Chairman of the Executive Board, the President, and the President-Elect.

DR. HISEL: I appreciate that, President Foster. What I want to know is, has this committee, as indicated by Dr. Way, been named?

DR. WAY: Dr. Hisel, the Board makes this recommendation and asks the approval of the delegates. If they give their approval, the Board, in being responsible for the operation of the official office of the Association, appoints this committee of three to act as the immediate supervisor of that office, and of course be a part of the Board, and report to the Board as they meet. The point is that the Board usually meets twice a year, and this committee of three would be in constant touch with the office of the Association.

DR. HISEL: I appreciate that, Dr. Way, but the question that I would like to have you answer is this: You want us to approve the suggestion or the action of the Executive Board of appointing these three men as specified—the President, the President-Elect, and the Chairman of the Board? You want us to act on that?

DR. WAY: Yes.

DR. HISEL: And if we act favorably, you will appoint that particular committee?

DR. WAY: Yes.

DR. HISEL: Now, then, I think the delegates present—

DR. WAY (interrupting): I do not appoint it.

DR. HISEL: I understand that. I think the delegates here would like to hear from the President tomorrow or the next day and the President-Elect and the Chairman of the Board, to know what their ideas are with reference to this new undertaking.

DR. WAY: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: Inasmuch as this will be the last session of the House, my suggestion would be, if

the delegates would like to approve it, that we hear from these three gentlemen right now.

DR. HISEL: That is what I mean—right now.

DR. KINSLEY: I cannot keep up with this race. I do not know just why things should have become so upset, overburdening our office at this particular time. It seems to have happened all at once. I am presuming that Dr. Way has been telling us the whole story, but as I say, I am just a little bit too slow to catch up with the drift of it. I am still a bit conservative, and it is my judgment that we have not had sufficient time. If this committee that was appointed worked Tuesday and Wednesday, they have had much more time for consideration than we have had, and I question whether they have had enough time to satisfy themselves with just what this is all about.

I think we should go rather slowly. I am not so sure but what we should delay this action for probably a year, and if these big points are coming up, I think that we should have been informed of this before the meeting so we could give some thought to it. We had six months or a year. As I said, this has happened all at once, and I do not understand it. If it has been happening for the past several months, I think we should have been informed, or given some information as to what action we should be supposed to take at this meeting. It is putting too much burden on all of us. You are rushing us through here just like Sam Hill. I would rather go a bit slowly.

DR. WAY: May I just explain to Dr. Kinsley? The business of the Association has been rapidly increasing for the past two or three years. There is nothing being rushed, there is nothing being put over, to my knowledge, and I think that it would be advisable, as Dr. Hisel has suggested, to request the three members of the committee to make a statement regarding their opinions, and request the Secretary-Editor to make a statement comparable to what he made to the Board this afternoon. When so much detailed business has to be taken care of by someone who has authority and ability to take care of the business, when it gets beyond one man's capacity, it is natural that something should be done to relieve the situation. This is a way out, possibly, to relieve the situation of congestion and possible delay and possible criticism from members of the Association.

DR. AXBY: Mr. President, this begins to sound to me a little bit like some of the past history in Indiana politics, (laughter) wherein, as a result of the truthful accusation of having superintendents of inspectors of inspectors of inspectors, and so forth down the line, Indiana "got wise," and went Democratic.

What I mean by that is this: How long, Dr. Hoskins, have you had your assistant?

DR. HOSKINS: Since the first of January.

DR. AXBY: I am not saying all of this with any vindictive spirit of criticism; I want you to get that right. I thought that that was going to relieve the situation; in terms of the explanation for its necessity that would be adequate to the condition as existed. But now, apparently since the first of January, the business of the A. V. M. A. has grown so rapidly that now it requires a business manager. Is that right, Dr. Hoskins? Is that conclusion correct?

DR. HOSKINS: Substantially correct, yes, sir.

DR. AXBY: Then, Dr. Kinsley, there is some necessity, apparently, for your being rushed. It is not a case of being stampeded; it is just a case of indication that this situation be adequately met, and if that is the case, then it to me would demand a careful declaration of duties to be assigned to each, that there might not be a misunderstanding or a conflict arising relative to the performance of the duties necessary, because no office will perform smoothly and adequately and properly unless it is understood what duties are to be performed and who is to be boss.

If this committee of three is to constitute the Executive Committee and they are to say to the Business Manager what is expected of him, and he has to allocate the duties down the line, then I think perhaps anyone can understand that this division of labor is to be so allocated. But unless and until some kind of understanding does exist, and someone asks me just what the duties are to be—perhaps no one exactly knows, of course—I just wonder what kind of an answer I would be expected to give.

I do want you to know this: I do not know anything about your duties, Dr. Hoskins, or the duties of the assistant who was given to you. It is only natural that I should believe in the opinion of the Executive Board, who are in close contact, and it is only also more natural that I should have the firm faith in the elected officialdom, and when they have the opportunity of close contact and make recommendations, I should be willing, when I voted for that and for them, to abide by their decision. But unless and until a satisfactory clarification of the situation to the utmost ramification is given, I am with Dr. Kinsley, and believe that we should deliberate sufficiently until we know just what it is all about.

DR. C. J. SCOTT: I would like to inquire when such things as this come up, some of which have been known for almost a

the delegates would like to approve it, that we hear from these three gentlemen right now.

DR. HISEL: That is what I mean—right now.

DR. KINSLEY: I cannot keep up with this race. I do not know just why things should have become so upset, overburdening our office at this particular time. It seems to have happened all at once. I am presuming that Dr. Way has been telling us the whole story, but as I say, I am just a little bit too slow to catch up with the drift of it. I am still a bit conservative, and it is my judgment that we have not had sufficient time. If this committee that was appointed worked Tuesday and Wednesday, they have had much more time for consideration than we have had, and I question whether they have had enough time to satisfy themselves with just what this is all about.

I think we should go rather slowly. I am not so sure but what we should delay this action for probably a year, and if these big points are coming up, I think that we should have been informed of this before the meeting so we could give some thought to it. We had six months or a year. As I said, this has happened all at once, and I do not understand it. If it has been happening for the past several months, I think we should have been informed, or given some information as to what action we should be supposed to take at this meeting. It is putting too much burden on all of us. You are rushing us through here just like Sam Hill. I would rather go a bit slowly.

DR. WAY: May I just explain to Dr. Kinsley? The business of the Association has been rapidly increasing for the past two or three years. There is nothing being rushed, there is nothing being put over, to my knowledge, and I think that it would be advisable, as Dr. Hisel has suggested, to request the three members of the committee to make a statement regarding their opinions, and request the Secretary-Editor to make a statement comparable to what he made to the Board this afternoon. When so much detailed business has to be taken care of by someone who has authority and ability to take care of the business, when it gets beyond one man's capacity, it is natural that something should be done to relieve the situation. This is a way out, possibly, to relieve the situation of congestion and possible delay and possible criticism from members of the Association.

DR. AXBY: Mr. President, this begins to sound to me a little bit like some of the past history in Indiana politics, (laughter) wherein, as a result of the truthful accusation of having superintendents of inspectors of inspectors of inspectors, and so forth down the line, Indiana "got wise," and went Democratic.

What I mean by that is this: How long, Dr. Hoskins, have you had your assistant?

DR. HOSKINS: Since the first of January.

DR. AXBY: I am not saying all of this with any vindictive spirit of criticism; I want you to get that right. I thought that that was going to relieve the situation; in terms of the explanation for its necessity that would be adequate to the condition as existed. But now, apparently since the first of January, the business of the A. V. M. A. has grown so rapidly that now it requires a business manager. Is that right, Dr. Hoskins? Is that conclusion correct?

DR. HOSKINS: Substantially correct, yes, sir.

DR. AXBY: Then, Dr. Kinsley, there is some necessity, apparently, for your being rushed. It is not a case of being stampeded; it is just a case of indication that this situation be adequately met, and if that is the case, then it to me would demand a careful declaration of duties to be assigned to each, that there might not be a misunderstanding or a conflict arising relative to the performance of the duties necessary, because no office will perform smoothly and adequately and properly unless it is understood what duties are to be performed and who is to be boss.

If this committee of three is to constitute the Executive Committee and they are to say to the Business Manager what is expected of him, and he has to allocate the duties down the line, then I think perhaps anyone can understand that this division of labor is to be so allocated. But unless and until some kind of understanding does exist, and someone asks me just what the duties are to be—perhaps no one exactly knows, of course—I just wonder what kind of an answer I would be expected to give.

I do want you to know this: I do not know anything about your duties, Dr. Hoskins, or the duties of the assistant who was given to you. It is only natural that I should believe in the opinion of the Executive Board, who are in close contact, and it is only also more natural that I should have the firm faith in the elected officialdom, and when they have the opportunity of close contact and make recommendations, I should be willing, when I voted for that and for them, to abide by their decision. But unless and until a satisfactory clarification of the situation to the utmost ramification is given, I am with Dr. Kinsley, and believe that we should deliberate sufficiently until we know just what it is all about.

DR. C. J. SCOTT: I would like to inquire when such things as this come up, some of which have been known for almost a

year, whether some months before the annual meeting, it would not be possible for the Secretary to notify each delegate so that he will have some idea of the situation and can think something about the problems that have come up, so they would not be dumped on him all at once. Then he can vote on the problems intelligently.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Scott, let me answer that. I have acted as president of this Association the past year. I have worked in very close contact with Dr. Hoskins. Fortunately or unfortunately, I have had two secretaries available in the office of the War Department. I have had letters from all over the United States, and have maintained almost an office of the President in Washington. I have written probably 1,000 letters that have been demanded by the constituents of the Association, in contacting them and telling them what they wanted to know.

Now, then, if the President has to be a business manager and do that kind of business, it is going to be rather hard to have a president who has the office facilities to do that at all times, and I was convinced, after this year, that a business manager is needed. Dr. Hoskins told you Monday night that he has upwards of 200 letters on his desk almost every day of the year. When you get up to a 5,000 membership and with many committees of different kinds working for the veterinary profession, trying to get into different organizations, it is getting to be a rather large organization. It is physically impossible for one man or two men to handle it.

Now, as to Dr. Scott. I called the attention of the House, on Monday night, to something that the American Medical Association has been doing since 1925, and recommended it to the Executive Board. I think they are considering, in the revamping of the JOURNAL, that it give consideration to printing a month before the annual meeting all the resolutions and the reports of the Secretary and executive officers, so that every individual who is a member of the Association can read them. That has never been done. I have recommended that—it is what the American Medical Association says is one of the finest things they have done, so everybody can know what is going on.

That has been recommended, and I hope will be adopted by the men who are going to carry on. It has not been done heretofore, and I have gone over the country and talked to a great many people, and many more have talked to me, and I presented this argument to the Executive Board. It was presented here, to have three of the finest men in the Association, who have the

interests of the Association at heart, to be on this committee. I think that it is well worth considering favorably. It has been suggested to them, and I am sure they will do the very best they know how, for the interests of the Association, and to improve the Association.

DR. C. D. STUBBS: I think, just calling a spade a spade and getting right down with none of this oratorical flow, what they would like to know and what I would like to know is this: whether the Business Manager is going to be responsible to the Secretary, or the Secretary to the Business Manager—that is the thing.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I think that it was the consensus of opinion that the Business Manager—we will call him that—and the Secretary-Editor will be responsible to the three members, and they will arrive at a proper allocation of their duties, and they will work mutually. The three members of the Board will be the Executive Committee to handle the situation, and they will divide the work up, the rules and regulations, so that when the Business Manager is put in, there will be a harmonious relationship between the two. As I understand it, these men will have an equal footing under the three members of the Executive Board constituting the Executive Committee.

DR. HISEL: Mr. President, I respectfully requested that we might hear from the proposed committee—the President, the President-Elect, and the Chairman of the Board. We have not yet heard from them.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: With your permission, I will call on Dr. Brumley, the incoming President, first. Then I will ask Dr. Bergman, and then Dr. Jakeman, to speak.

PRESIDENT-ELECT BRUMLEY: Mr. President and Delegates: This whole question, as the Chairman of the Board has told you, was discussed very fully this afternoon, and at different times. As a matter of fact, in answer to Dr. Kinsley's statements, it would be impossible to hurry this situation even though you passed this resolution tonight, because it would take considerable time to work out the program as suggested by the Chairman of the Board. There has been no conference between the President-Elect, the Chairman of the Board, and myself, in regard to this matter. As a matter of fact, there is no committee, as I understand it, unless you so designate.

Therefore, I do not believe that there is anything that can be done, and as the resolution states, the whole question will be studied and naturally this sort of a proposition could not be car-

ried through until due consideration had been given to all the functions of the office, all the duties of these individuals, and taking into consideration everything connected with it. I am speaking only for myself, because there has been no arrangement about anything, but I would be in favor of going into this matter very cautiously, slowly, and working it out I believe, if possible, satisfactorily to everybody concerned. I do not believe that there is anything further that I can say just now, Dr. Hisel.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Bergman, I am sure, has not been consulted. He has not been at the Executive Board meetings, and as far as I am personally concerned, I have not spoken to him, and I do not know of any other member of the Board who has spoken to him. He is the new President-Elect that the Board expected would be on the committee. If Dr. Bergman desires to say anything in his behalf, as to what has been suggested to him, we would like to hear from him.

DR. H. D. BERGMAN: Mr. Chairman, you stated my position exactly. The senior President-Elect, of course, has had one year's experience in contact with the Executive Board. I have had none. I knew nothing of this proposal until it was brought up by the Chairman of the Board, so I do not feel qualified to discuss it. I will say this: If such a program is adopted, I will certainly attempt to meet my responsibility in the matter with all of the intelligence and judgment that I possess.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Now, Dr. Jakeman. He was a member of the Executive Board.

DR. JAKEMAN: Mr. President and Delegates. As Dr. Brumley has stated, it is only natural that this proposed committee could not have formulated any concrete or definite plan of procedure. However, as someone has said, calling a spade a spade there has been some undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the office of this Association. I believe that the Board and the Committee feels that something has to be done, and will be done, to better the operation of the office, possibly with the idea in mind of creating departments; possibly of separating the editorship of the JOURNAL and the Secretaryship.

Different things have already come to us as suggestions, which we believe, can well be studied and looked into with the sole idea in mind of overcoming this undercurrent or feeling which exists, and the remarks that we hear around the lobby. It is harmony that we are working for, and the interests of this American Veterinary Medical Association, and it seems to me that, with a committee of this kind willing to work in the in-

terests of this organization, we can bring about changes to overcome the existing feeling.

I cannot make any committal statement. I think you can all understand that, of what is going to be done or what will be done, other than to say that something will be done, in the best judgment of those who are given this task, which is not too easy a job, of bringing about the desired changes. I do not believe that I can make any further statement at this time.

DR. WEGNER: I have the utmost confidence in the men who will constitute this committee of three. The thing that occurs to me is the fact that the committee changes constantly. This year we have three splendid men, and next year we will have three, but they will be different men.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: There will be only one man different.

DR. WEGNER: In two years there will be two men different, and in three years there will be a complete change. Will it be satisfactory to the employés under such a system? Next year, or two years hence, the allocation of duties might change, as this committee of three changes. It would seem to me that it might even be difficult to employ a person under such conditions unless his duties are defined by statutes so that he can be reasonably sure as to what his duties are, and unless we outline some definite program, it seems to me this thing is not quite as well grounded as we might like to have it. Should we take the thing and put it in operation and then try to work it out from that point, or should we define the duties of these people and then find someone to fill the position?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: The Association has already approved of a setup in the organization of the annual meetings—that they will be run by the Association, financed by the Association, and any profit or loss will be taken by the Association. That is an added responsibility to the headquarters office. You can draw up the rules and regulations and then you may have to change them. The Constitution defines what the rules and regulations are for these men. I believe it can be worked out satisfactorily by giving the time necessary to it, and letting a committee of three responsible men do it.

DR. BIRCH: I will just like one point clarified. If this is passed, would it obligate the committee, as indicated, to employ a business manager, or would that be left to the discretion of the committee? How does that read, Dr. Way?

DR. WAY: The Executive Board recommends the employment of a business manager. The Executive Board recommends that the Chairman of the Board, the President and the President-

Elect constitute a committee of the Board to select a business manager and, when appointed, to supervise the office and allocate the duties of its personnel.

DR. BIRCH: I move the adoption of the recommendations.

DR. HURST: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendations of the Executive Board be adopted. Is there any further discussion?

DR. BEACH: I am fully convinced that probably the office is overloaded with work. I am also convinced that undoubtedly more help is needed, probably a reorganization is needed, as indicated by those gentlemen. I have full confidence in the Executive Board's ability, but it certainly is an unusual manner in which to proceed, as far as our experience goes. We have to work out the details and submit them to the proper authorities for approval.

It seems to me that is the unusual thing in the plan suggested. I am fully in accord with doing something and proceeding, but I am wondering if you are not getting the cart a little bit before the horse in the matter. Personally, I would like to see the details worked out carefully, to know just what is contemplated.

Here is another thought that occurs to me: In working out such projects, we have frequently gone at them with a certain idea in mind; after they are carefully worked out and before they are submitted, they are changed, possibly several times. Would it not be advisable for this committee, or the Executive Board as a whole, to work out the plan in detail, carefully, step by step, before definite recommendations are made? I just offer that as a suggestion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any other discussion before we vote on the motion?

DR. KINSLEY: I still cannot quite catch up. I think that everyone is trying to do their level best, but it is apparent to me that the business management of our organization is in somewhat of a muddle. Now, I do not believe—I did not know, and I doubt if the other delegates knew—that there was some undercurrent, as spoken of by Dr. Way, in the office. What else is going to come forth and be developed, if we have a further discussion of this? Just what is the situation? I cannot yet quite comprehend, and I certainly do not believe, from the remarks made by the President, Dr. Brumley, President-Elect Bergman, and the Chairman of the Board, that they are at all satisfied with the time they have devoted to the study of this problem. In fact, I do not see how it can be possible for them to have that

consideration, that could be really relied upon at this time. If these gentlemen will carry out their investigation until they are certain they are right, which I am satisfied they will, this can be adopted a year hence rather than to attempt to adopt it now. I think it would take a full year to work out this problem.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Dr. Kinsley, I think that Dr. Way, Dr. Brumley, Dr. Jakeman, and myself have given you the honest facts, everything about it, and there is nothing held back in any way, shape or manner. Everything has been put right on the table. I have told you what I have had to do this last year. Dr. Hoskins has told you what he has had to do. If this Association is to go forward, it cannot do it with one man. Are we going to go forward, or are we going to stay in the status quo? If you want to stay in the status quo, then keep on as you are. Dr. Hoskins has not had a day's leave in the 15 years he has worked for this Association. He has worked night and day, and no man can do that all the time.

I think that everything has been exposed here, and has been told. There is nothing that has been held back. It has been given honest discussion by every man here who has talked, and you know all the facts, as far as they go, and there is nothing held back here. I assure every man here that these facts and everything told here are exactly as the Executive Board discussed them carefully this afternoon and on Monday. It is physically impossible to do it, unless you want the Secretary or the President to have a couple of stenographers and do a lot of work besides, for nothing. If that is what you want to do, maybe Dr. Brumley can get another secretary and do a lot of extra work.

DR. BIRCH: I would not want to put myself on record as being connected in any way with any effort to put as important a matter as this through without a full airing. I have been listening to the remarks and I have been gaining by them. I feel this way: If we cannot trust our Executive Board, and if we cannot trust our oncoming presidents to use their judgment in this matter, we might just as well close up. If we cannot afford this, if there is any evidence that we cannot afford it, then I am against it. It is not a step, as I look at it, that we cannot rescind if it does not prove good. My plea is that we trust the officers of our Association, and then make them sweat for it if they do not come through.

DR. KINSLEY: I do not believe I implied that our officers are not honest. I have all the confidence in the world in them. I

think we are putting a task on them that is almost insurmountable. It is going to handicap them; I do not believe it can help them.

DR. HISEL: It has been made rather plain that this committee has gone into this matter quite carefully and has decided that for the want of a better name, a manager is needed. Apparently, from the discussion at hand, the committee has made up its mind that that is needed. How the committee could make up its mind that this man is needed without being able to tell us or even insinuate his duties is more than I can understand.

Please tell us one thing that he is going to do. Please enumerate some of the functions of this incoming generalissimo, or whatever you are going to call him.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: I would not call him a generalissimo, Dr. Hisel.

DR. HISEL: Call him business manager, then—what you will—but let us have something. Surely somebody knows something about this.

DR. WAY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the privilege?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have it.

DR. WAY: I would like to ask the Secretary to make a statement—he cannot do it verbatim—which would be comparable to the statement which he made to the Board this afternoon.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I will try to, but I do not know whether I can recall everything I said to the Board. There have been suggestions made at this meeting, dating from the address of the President and at the three sessions of the Executive Board that have been held during this meeting, concerning quite a large number of things that the Association ought to be doing. To be specific, President Foster, in his address and in his remarks to the Executive Board, pointed out that he did not consider it to be the proper function of the President of the American Veterinary Medical Association to be running around the country soliciting members, and I think that most, if not all, of the members of the Board agreed with him.

His alternative suggestion was that we ought to have somebody, one of whose principal duties it would be to get into the Association these 3,000 or 4,000 eligible veterinarians in the United States and Canada who are not members of the Association. I know probably better than anybody in this room that you cannot get those men in by writing letters. There has to be some other method, and if you were to ask me to name one

thing that has proved to be more productive of getting new members than all the rest put together, it is personal contact—which suggests that the A. V. M. A. should have a representative at every meeting of a veterinary association of any importance at least once during every calendar year.

Reference has been made to the new setup in connection with holding our conventions, and with the gradual shifting of a large part of the responsibility, financial and otherwise, to the Secretary's office, or the Association headquarters. That experiment has been tried this year. To use the words of our President, we "sent up a trial balloon." I have had enough experience with this one trial balloon to leave absolutely no doubt in my mind that it would be just about impossible for the Secretary of the A. V. M. A., with all of his other present duties, to do a good job of running a convention under the new plan.

It has been suggested that instead of having about 20 exhibits at an A. V. M. A. convention, if we had the proper facilities, the room and everything that is necessary, we should have at least double that number. I had heard the number placed as high as 50 or 60. I know that you cannot get 30 or 40 more exhibits at one of our conventions merely by writing letters. You have to have somebody who can go and call on these prospective exhibitors in person and tell them why they ought to exhibit at our conventions. That is just one additional job for this business manager—that is the term that has been used.

We have been criticized for not having more advertising in the JOURNAL. That is just one other thing that you cannot get by writing letters. I have been told that we ought to have at least twice as much advertising in the JOURNAL as we have at the present time. I believe that some additional advertising—as a matter of fact, I know that some additional advertising—could be obtained if we had somebody to go out and get it. The same thing applies to subscriptions to the JOURNAL.

I have mentioned the four sources of income for the Association—membership dues, possible income from our conventions, additional advertising for the JOURNAL, and additional subscriptions. We just do not have any other source of income at the present time.

If the A. V. M. A. were to embark upon one-half of the projects that have been suggested as proper things for the A. V. M. A. to do, it would be absolutely impossible to undertake them without considerable additional income. The Association operated at a loss last year, even with the JOURNAL making between

\$6,000 and \$7,000. As time goes on, and particularly during the past two or three years, there have been very noticeable increases in the demands upon the A. V. M. A. office staff.

As I said to somebody who was in the office the other day, we have tried to make the office just as useful and just as serviceable as possible to our members. We have encouraged them to write in and ask for this, that, and the other thing, and I am almost afraid that we are not prepared to render the services which we have offered. That is an actual fact, quite often. It is not anything at all unusual to get one letter in the morning mail, from one of our members, asking us to do something for him, that would take anywhere from a couple of hours to a full day of one person's time just to do the thing which was asked in that one letter from one member, and we now have about 4,700 of them.

As was mentioned by President Foster, I have been on this job for 15 years and during that time I have not had a vacation. I have not complained about that because I have liked the work. Our busiest time each year has usually been just at the time when you would like to take a vacation—the busiest time of the year in the office is before and immediately after our conventions. A vacation with the present setup has just been out of the question for me. Miss Harrington here has not had a vacation in two years. I want to go to Europe next summer, to attend the International Veterinary Congress. As somebody else said, we can stand still if we want to, but I do not believe we want to do that, and it just comes down to the question—do we want to go ahead and enlarge the activities of the Association, put the Association where it belongs, put the veterinary profession where it belongs, or not?

I have stated it as my opinion, on a half-dozen different occasions during the past two years, to members of the Board, that the time had arrived when the A. V. M. A. office should be completely departmentalized. Unfortunately I am too well aware of just how the American Medical Association is organized and, to be honest, I am just a little bit jealous of their organization. I smart under the thought that we cannot have an organization that is comparable to that of the American Medical Association. They have a full-time staff of 550 people. Just in this matter of conventions, they have a convention department that has more people in it than we have on our entire staff.

I do not know how the details are going to be worked out. I know they can be worked out. Take this work that Dr. Camp-

bell's committee has been doing the last couple of years—the Committee on Public Relations. There is absolutely no question in my mind that that Committee should not be headed up right in the A. V. M. A. office. That is where the work belongs. Take the committee of which Dr. Bergman has been the chairman for ten years—the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals. What is going to happen to that committee when Dr. Bergman has to go off to assume his duties as President of the A. V. M. A.? I have already suggested to several what ought to be done with it. That Committee, in every sense of the word, is a public relations committee, and that committee ought to be discontinued and the work absorbed by the Committee on Public Relations just as soon as possible. I would like to see that committee with a full-time chairman or secretary and the work headed up right in the A. V. M. A. office, so that whoever is in charge of the office knows what is going on, and can correlate and coordinate the various activities of the Association that are purely of a public relations character. You can call it publicity, or whatever you want.

I will not take the time to mention other activities that await attention. The Executive Board is more or less familiar with all of these, including the two proposed exhibits for 1939, one for the Golden Gate Exposition, in San Francisco, and one for the New York World's Fair, the same year.

I think I have given you some idea of the situation. I would be very glad to answer any questions.

DR. AXBY: How many persons constitute your present personnel?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have my assistant, Dr. Schubel, and five young ladies.

DR. SCHLOTTHAUER: From my knowledge of how much work it takes to publish the papers from our institution alone—from the fact that we have two editors and another professional writer and, I would say, about six young ladies there, handling the articles from about 300 doctors, a single institution—I do not see how we can even put out a journal and expect to have anything else done. That is an enormous amount of work, with the small force that we have to do it. I do not see how the Secretary's office is carrying on.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor, signify by saying, "Aye"; all opposed, "No." The two recommendations are carried.

DR. WAY: The Executive Board recommends the appointment of Dr. H. Preston Hoskins as Secretary-Editor for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board. Is there any discussion?

DR. IVENS: I move it be approved.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried. . . .

DR. JOHN L. TYLER: At what time will you receive the invitations for the 1939 convention, and through what channels should they be extended.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Under new business. The unfinished business is finished. The next will be new business, and the proposals for meeting places to be considered for the 1939 meeting will now be received.

New Business

DR. TYLER: I wish to present the claims and the invitation of San Francisco for the meeting in 1939. As I understand the new setup, it is not necessary or is not expected that we train our heavy artillery on this organization. I understand that all applications—if I am wrong, I wish to be corrected—are to be presented to the special committee, and they will go into the investigation, such as was done tonight.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: That is correct.

DR. TYLER: Will this committee formulate a sort of plan?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You will submit your request, and the things that you have to offer in California, to the committee and they will have time between now and the next meeting to give them consideration and study, so they can report at the first meeting of the House of Representatives what they have found, and so that you will know at that time what they have found, and the reasons for it.

Anybody else can submit invitations to the Executive Board at any time.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I wonder if it is understood that the Executive Board, through the special committee, will decide on the meeting place for 1939 at the Executive Board meeting in December. Or are we still working under the old plan of deciding only one year ahead?

DR. TYLER: We would appreciate it if we could know more than a year ahead if San Francisco is to have the 1939 meeting. As

has been indicated, the handling of these conventions has become a complicated matter, and we expect to have a fair out there that will be comparable to anything that California has ever put on before, and it will require considerable time in advance to arrange for the proper handling of this convention. We know that San Francisco can handle it. They have handled national political conventions, and so forth, but we must know. These things are taken up a year in advance, many times. I feel that we would hardly care to be in the position of *status quo* for a whole year without making a move.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, I dislike to correct you, but I think you made a misstatement. As Dr. Tyler has just pointed out, nowadays things advance so rapidly that our old plan of selecting our convention city only one year in advance is obsolete. We lost a number of exhibits this year just because we were unable to announce earlier where the meeting was going to be. Now we have decided here this evening when and where we are going to meet in 1938 and, from my knowledge of the requirements of the situation, I am suggesting that this body delegate to the Executive Board, through this special committee that will handle such things from now on, the power to decide at the December meeting of the Board, the time and place for the 1939 meeting. In the meantime we will publish a notice in the JOURNAL inviting additional invitations for the 1939 meeting, and then, from now on, we will always be determining the place and the time of our meeting about six months longer in advance than we have been doing under the old plan. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that that is the right thing to do.

DR. TYLER: Then this matter will be taken up through the Secretary's office, of course, and through this special committee. Will they submit to the various cities a questionnaire or minimum requirements, or do they want us to state our qualifications, or is it impossible to state at this time what they will require?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: One of the stipulations in the new plan is that this special committee have in hand, sufficiently in advance of the time of deciding the matter, information of one kind or another concerning these cities, and in addition to that, an opportunity, if considered necessary, to go and make a personal inspection of the convention facilities offered. After the experience that we have had in several places that we have been in within the last ten years—I am not going to mention any names—I would not be satisfied without a personal inspection of the premises.

DR. KINSLEY: Can we dispose of that by a motion requesting the Executive Board to take care of the 1939 invitations at the December meeting?

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Yes, sir.

DR. KINSLEY: I make such a motion.

DR. HUSMAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: You have heard the motion made and seconded that the invitations for the 1939 meeting be discussed and taken care of at the December, 1937, meeting. Is there any discussion? All in favor, signify by saying, "Aye"; opposed, "No." The motion is carried.

DR. HUSMAN: Under new business, I have a couple of amendments to offer:

. . . Dr. Husman read the first proposed amendment.

. . . Amend the Constitution, Article V, Sections 11 to 15, inclusive, as may be required, to provide that there shall be one representative and one alternate appointed or elected to represent the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians in the House of Representatives of the A. V. M. A., and such representative shall be entitled to two votes; provided, that said votes shall not reduce the number of votes to which the representative of any state, territorial, or provincial veterinary medical association is entitled, by reason of the fact that certain of the members of the said National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians also hold membership in said association. Such representative and alternate shall be members of the A. V. M. A. in good standing, and the methods of their selection and the term of office shall be the same as for the other representatives in the House of Representatives of the A. V. M. A. The representative of the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians shall be selected in each even-numbered year.

DR. HUSMAN: This, of course, lies on the table until next year, as I understand it.

Here is another amendment to Article V.

. . . Dr. Husman read the second proposed amendment.

. . . Amend the Constitution, Article V, Sections 11-15, or as many sections as may be necessary, to provide that no member of the Executive Board shall be eligible to serve as a delegate (or alternate) to the House of Representatives.

PRESIDENT FOSTER: Is there any other new business to come before the House?

Do I hear a motion to adjourn?

DR. AXBY: I move we adjourn.

. . . The motion was duly seconded and carried and the meeting adjourned at 11:45 p. m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

Financial Report

A. V. M. A. AND JOURNAL FUNDS

JANUARY 1, 1937, TO JUNE 30, 1937

Bank balance, December 31, 1936..... \$ 3,844.84

Receipts during period:

Received from Secretary.....	\$26,413.48	
Interest on bonds.....	533.03	
		<u>26,946.51</u>
Total receipts		\$30,791.35

Expenditures during period:

A. V. M. A. Fund.....	\$ 7,275.82	
JOURNAL Fund	11,933.87	
		<u>19,209.69</u>

Cash balances (banks) \$11,581.66

Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins..... 500.00

Total cash resources \$12,081.66

U. S. Government Bonds (\$49,000 par value) at cost..... 41,259.02

Due from Salmon Memorial Fund..... 400.00

Total assets, June 30, 1937..... \$53,740.68

Total assets, December 31, 1936..... 46,003.86

Total increase in assets for the period..... \$ 7,736.82

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Bonds (Cost)</i>	<i>Due from Salmon Memorial Fund</i>	<i>Totals</i>
A. V. M. A.....	(\$19,292.54)	\$ 5,821.94	\$400.00	(\$13,070.60)
JOURNAL	31,374.20	35,437.08	66,811.28
	<u>\$12,081.66</u>	<u>\$41,259.02</u>	<u>\$400.00</u>	<u>\$53,740.68</u>

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. JACOB, *Treasurer.*



Regular Army

The promotion of the following-named officers to the rank from date opposite their names is announced:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Major Howard M. Savage, July 19, 1937
Major Burlin C. Bridges, July 19, 1937
Major James E. Noonan, July 23, 1937
Major Josiah W. Worthington, July 27, 1937
Major Fred C. Waters, July 30, 1937
Major Harry E. Van Tuyl, July 31, 1937
Major Louis L. Shook, August 2, 1937
Major Daniel H. Mallen, August 3, 1937
Major Louis G. Weisman, August 3, 1937
Major James A. McCallam, August 3, 1937
Major Harry J. Juzek, August 3, 1937
Major William H. Dean, August 3, 1937
Major Solon B. Renshaw, August 3, 1937
Major Frank H. Woodruff, August 3, 1937
Major Will C. Griffin, August 3, 1937
Major Lloyd C. Ewen, August 3, 1937
Major Charles O. Grace, August 3, 1937
Major Edward M. Curley, August 3, 1937
Major James R. Sperry, August 3, 1937
Major Floyd C. Sager, August 3, 1937
Major Henry E. Hess, August 3, 1937
Major Forest L. Holycross, August 3, 1937
Major Joseph F. Crosby, August 24, 1937
Major Raymond I. Lovell, August 25, 1937
Major Ralph B. Stewart, August 27, 1937
Major Charles M. Cowherd, August 30, 1937

TO MAJOR

Capt. Harry R. Leighton, Aug. 4th
Capt. Verne C. Hill, Aug 19th
Capt. Elmer W. Young, Aug. 19th

Major Floyd C. Sager is assigned to duty as assistant to the officer in charge, Front Royal Remount Area, Front Royal, Va., in addition to his other duties as assistant to the commanding officer, Front Royal Q. M. Depot.

Major Lloyd C. Ewen is assigned to duty as assistant to the officer in charge, Front Royal Remount Area, Front Royal, Va., effective upon reporting for duty at that station, in addition to his other duties at Front Royal Q. M. Depot.

Veterinary Reserve Corps

PROMOTIONS

To

Knapp, John Harold.....Capt...146 W. Frambes Ave., Columbus,
Ohio
Todd, Guy Harold.....Capt...2610 Union Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ACCEPTANCES

Fry, Lloyd Verne.....1st Lt...RFD No. 1, Box 71, Kalona, Iowa
Gorelick, Arthur Nathaniel...1st Lt...1838 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gradess, Morton1st Lt...York Rd. & Washington Lane,
Jenkintown, Pa.
Maurer, Fred Dry.....1st Lt...802 Linden St., Pullman, Wash.
McCormick, Edmund Burke...1st Lt...1203A Moro, Manhattan, Kan.
Opp, Albert Lebo1st Lt...Box 3032, Cristobal, Canal Zone
Stoner, Norman H.1st Lt...843 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

NEW ASSIGNMENTS TO ACTIVE DUTY WITH CCC

Butler, Lucius Nelson.....1st Lt...Hq. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.
Collins, H. R.1st Lt...Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Fechner, Walter W.1st Lt...Hq. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.
Crawford, Edwin Morris....1st Lt...Fort Snelling, Minn.
Martin, Earl Thompson.....Capt...Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Robinson, Charles Edwin...1st Lt...Fort Des Moines, Iowa
Broadwell, John M.1st Lt...Silver City Dist. CCC, Silver City,
N. Mex.
Gould, Clinton L.1st Lt...Seattle Q. M. Depot, Seattle, Wash.
Wilson, George Miner.....1st Lt...Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

TERMINATION OF ASSIGNMENT TO ACTIVE DUTY

Daman, Arthur Henry.....1st Lt...Hq. Dist. No. 2, CCC, Indiana, Pa.
Perella, Dorwin Herman...1st Lt...Hq. Dist. No. 4, CCC, Richmond,
Va.
Lancaster, Harry Ruyle....1st Lt...Fort McClellan, Ala.
McMichael, William W.....1st Lt...Fort Bliss Dist. CCC, Fort Bliss,
Tex.
Upchurch, John W.1st Lt...North Texas Dist. CCC, Fort
Worth, Tex.
Wilson, WillisCapt...Fort George Wright, Wash.

Chicago Sticks to the Horse

According to a recent report made by City Collector Rixmann, 429 more licenses for horse-drawn vehicles were issued in Chicago during the first eight months of 1937 than during the entire year of 1936, when 3,087 vehicles were licensed. This fact might suggest the increased use of horse-drawn vehicles in the Chicago area, but actually there has been a very marked increase of activity upon the part of the city officials in collecting license fees, which is believed to account for a large part of the increase in the number of vehicles licensed.

Examination for Veterinary Meat Inspector

The California State Personnel Board announces an examination for a

VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTOR

to obtain eligibles to certify to several positions now filled by temporary employes; and to establish an eligible list from which to fill future vacancies.

The age limits are 21 to 50 years. Graduates of recognized veterinary colleges are eligible. Experience in meat inspection or live stock disease control work is an additional desirable qualification. All applicants must be full United States citizens.

Examinations will be held at San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, and such cities outside the state of California as the number and location of candidates warrant, on October 30, 1937. Applications must be made out on official application blanks, procurable in Sacramento, at 1025 P Street; in San Francisco, at 108 State Building; in Los Angeles, at 401 State Building; at the San Diego Civil Service Commission, Library Annex, 9th and E Streets, or by writing to any of these offices.

Because of an urgent need for men qualified to perform this type of work and a lack of such men in California, the usual residential requirements have been waived. Applications should be filed on or before October 23, 1937.

Bureau Transfers

DR. JOHN H. COLLINS (O. S. U. '35), from Omaha, Neb., to New York, N. Y., on meat inspection.

DR. ARTHUR SELIGMAN (N. Y. U. '20), from Knoxville, Tenn., to Charleston, W. Va., on Bang's disease control.

DR. GARRETT W. RILEY (U. P. '12), from Fergus Falls, Minn., to Leavenworth, Kan., in charge of meat inspection.

DR. THOMAS E. UTLEY (Colo. '36), from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Chicago, Ill., on meat inspection.

PERSONALS

DR. J. W. SCHNEIDER (Gr. Rap. '13), formerly of Riga, Mich., is now residing at Nahunta, Ga.

DR. R. D. HATCH (Iowa '37) has been made instructor in veterinary anatomy at Iowa State College.

DR. C. H. MERRICK (Chi. '93), of Okawville, Ill., has retired from active practice, at the age of 72.

DR. N. G. COVINGTON (U. P. '20) has been made associate professor of physiology at Washington State College.

DR. ROBERT W. DAVIS (Colo. '35), of Great Falls, Mont., has accepted a teaching position at Colorado State College.

DR. FRANK N. BELL (WASH. '30) has been promoted to assistant professor of anatomy at Washington State College.

DR. PAUL S. DODD (Ind. '18), of Danville, Ill., has been reappointed Vermillion County Veterinarian for a two-year period.

DR. PETER OLAFSON (Corn. '26) has been promoted from the rank of assistant professor in pathology to a full professorship.

DR. C. F. CAIRY (Iowa '36), formerly of Sioux City, Iowa, is now at Michigan State College, in the Department of Physiology.

DR. J. H. WINTER (Gr. Rap. '17), of Devils Lake, Mich., has resumed practice there, after engaging in farming for a short time.

DR. FRANK GASSNER (Colo. '37) has been appointed to a new position, as assistant professor of physiology at Colorado State College.

DR. C. C. ELLIS (Corn. '31), research instructor in poultry diseases at Cornell University, resigned his position at the end of the year.

DR. RAY D. HATCH (Iowa '37), of Prophetstown, Ill., has accepted a position as instructor in veterinary anatomy at Iowa State College.

DR. ELLIS P. LEONARD (Cor. '34) resigned as instructor in the Department of Surgery and Medicine, Kansas State College, June 30.

DR. W. L. BLACK (Colo. '24) has removed from Las Cruces, N. Mex., to Portales, same state, where he is now engaged in general practice.

DR. C. W. BARBER (Colo. '31) has resigned his position at Colorado State College, to accept a position in poultry research at Cornell University.

DR. LYLE NICHOLSON (Wash. '37), of Seattle, Wash., has accepted a position at the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, at Pullman.

DR. DONALD E. STOVER (Wash. '30) has been transferred from the Poultry Pathological Laboratory at San Diego to similar work at Petaluma.

DR. C. J. CURTIN (Corn. '36) resigned his position as assistant in materia medica, at the New York State Veterinary College, at the end of the year.

DR. W. H. RISER (Iowa '32), who has been in practice at Glenwood, Iowa, has removed to Des Moines, where he is conducting a small-animal clinic.

DR. ROBERT P. WAGERS (O. S. U. '36) was appointed instructor in the Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Kansas State College, effective August 1.

DR. WALTER J. GIBBONS (Corn. '25) has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of medicine at the New York State Veterinary College.

DR. GEORGE G. PICKETT (Corn. '37) has accepted a position as assistant in materia medica at the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.

DR. W. G. VENZKE (Iowa '35), who has been at the University of Wisconsin, has accepted a position as instructor in veterinary anatomy at Iowa State College.

DR. ROGER M. COCKING (Iowa '34) has resigned his position of instructor in veterinary anatomy at Iowa State College to enter private practice at Monona, Iowa.

DR. J. R. MOHLER (U. P. '96), chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, is a member of the Advisory Committee on Research of the Department of Agriculture.

DR. WILLIAM S. MONLUX (Iowa '37) has accepted a position as research instructor in poultry diseases at the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.

DR. ROBERT L. HUMMER (U. P. '34), of Knoxville, Tenn., was appointed instructor in the Department of Surgery and Medicine, Kansas State College, effective September 10.

DR. HANCEFORD W. HAYES (A. P. I. '33) has resigned from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and entered into a partnership with Dr. H. E. Queener (Cin. '18), of Knoxville, Tenn.

DR. C. C. STEVENS (Ont. '02), of Port Huron, Mich., received fractures of the skull and two ribs, as well as leg injuries, when a car he was driving collided with a truck on September 16.

DR. STANLEY N. WOOD (Iowa '37) has resigned his position at Iowa State College to accept appointment as assistant professor of pathology in the University of British Columbia, at Vancouver.

DR. LORENZ ST. CLAIR (Colo. '35), who has been assistant professor of veterinary medicine at Colorado State College, has been appointed assistant professor of anatomy at Iowa State College.

DR. THOS. S. LEITH (Iowa '04), who has been assistant professor of anatomy at Iowa State College for some time, has resigned to become head of the Department of Anatomy at Texas A. and M. College.

DR. LEONARD E. SWANSON (O. S. U. '27), who has been at the University of Hawaii the past year, is now back in the Zoological Division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and is stationed at Missoula, Mont.

DR. W. E. RUSSELL (Chi. '20), of Kitchener, Ont., read a paper entitled, "Parasitism and Its Complications," at the convention of the International Fox Breeders' Association, held in Saint Louis, Mo., in August.

DR. ROBERT P. WAGERS (O. S. U. '36) has resigned from the meat inspection service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and has accepted a position in the Department of Anatomy and Physiology at Kansas State College.

DR. H. M. SPANGLER (O. S. U. '35) resigned as instructor in the Department of Anatomy and Physiology at Kansas State College, effective June 30, and is now at the Texas A. and M. College, in the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

DR. T. S. LEITH (Iowa '14), who has been Assistant Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at Iowa State College since 1929, has resigned to accept a position on the veterinary faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station.

DR. FRED P. JAGGI (Tex. '24), who has been in practice and public health work in Beaumont, Texas, has been placed at the head of the newly created Department of Veterinary Hygiene in the School of Veterinary Medicine, A. and M. College of Texas.

DR. SIMON J. GOODMAN (U. P. '35) has been in the service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for the past several months, engaged in field work in Virginia. Prior to entering government service, he was engaged in small-animal practice at Forty Fort, Pa.

DR. KENNETH W. SMITH (Colo. '32), who for some years practiced in Lewiston, Utah, and during the past year has been in the employ of the New Mexico State College, took up his duties as assistant professor of veterinary medicine at Colorado State College this fall.